HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Large Concourse of People—The Army, the Navy, the Judiciary, the Press, the Commerce of the Country Represented—Sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"In the midst of life we are in death." Never did this tremendous admonition, this amplification of the rigorous advice of old "Memento Mori" impress itself upon our conviction with such imperishable grasp as when, on yesterday, we stood by the side of the casket that contained all that was mortal in Henry Jarvis Raymond. Not a week had passed, nor had the moon once changed her phase, since we saw him in the full vigor of manhood, in the strength of matured power, move and work among us, his fruitful mind active, his pen seldom resting from giving shape to his thoughts, and his heart beating a welcome response to the greeting of his friends. And between the midnight stroke of the warning bell and the next sun's first dawn he was a corpse. Fresh from his daily toil, the remorseless hand of death smote him to the earth, the immortal spirit departed to spheres beyond the world's gaze, and by the inscrutable decree of "Him who ruleth all," the dust was rendered unto dust from whence it came.

AT THE HOUSE.

There he lay in the coffin, in the drawing room of the house he called his own when in life, surrounded by all the comforts of a well appointed home. There were his family, mournful and in tears, looking down upon that cold, placid face, which even in death preserved its genial features, and which, in life, they were wont to look up to as a beloved husband and father, and to own and honor whom was their just pride and heartfelt joy. As if moved by an uncontrollable power, the eye glided gradually away from the stiff features of death, creeped slowly up along the wall and rested on his portrait, from which the ruddy, healthful features of him who lay a whitened corpse, ready to be removed from among us, looked down with almost living eye and a quiet smile on his countenance, as if to thank those around his coffin for the duties of honor and respect they had come to fulfil, and as if he would say that, though lifeless in body, his spirit was yet moving among them.

Silently and slowly entered the friends of the deceased, those who had known him and co-operated with him in life. Those who had trodden different paths from his own forgot past animosities engendered by differences of thought and opinion, which so often estrange in life the best of minds, and they heeded but the wise injunction that in the awful presence of death all human passions should cease. His political antagonists, who had often felt the steel-pointed shaft of his arguments, and who at times felt aroused to anger, put behind them all remembrance of past contests, and stood there by the side of the coffin as men should around the lifeless body of a fellow man, forgetting all that may mar the memory of his worth, his talents and his deeds.

The corpse was dressed in a plain suit of black. The features bore such quiet composure and naturalness that he appeared to sleep, and one, on looking intently at his face for a while, was almost tempted to believe that he breathed and would momentarily open his eyes and speak. The casket was a plain structure of rosewood, lined with white satin and mounted in silver, and on the lid was a silver tablet with the following inscription:—

HENRY J. RAYMOND.
DIED JUNE 18, 1869,
AGED 49 YEARS, 4 MONTHS, 24 DAYS.

On the lower part of the coffin, which was placed in the doorway between the parlors, and on stands surrounding it, were arranged crosses, wreaths and a large crown, surmounted by a cross, all of immortelles, indicating the beautiful Christian faith, that the crown of life is death and resurrection to the eternal kingdom of Christ.

By four o'clock the apartments of the building upon to mourners and visitors were crowded with sad faces, all of whom gave evidence of their warm appreciation of the loss sustained. There was Mr. Horace Greeley, Senator Fenton, General Daniel E. Sickles, Thurlow Weed, Alexander T. Stewart, Henry Ward Beecher, James Watson Webb, A. Oakey Hall, General McDowell, Admiral Farragut, General John A. Dix, ex-Senator Morgan, Collector Grinnell, George W. Curtis, Charles A. Dana, and many others more or less distinguished in the military, political and literary history of the country.

At half-past four o'clock the doors of the parlors were closed, and in the presence of none but the bereaved family of the deceased and a few of his nearest and most intimate co-workers, Henry W. Raymond, the eldest son, occupying a place to the right of his father, the Rev. Professor Schedd, of the Union Theological Seminary, pronounced a fervent and devoted prayer, during which tears flowed freely and the hearts opened up to Him to whom we were taught by His Son to daily pray, "Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven." After prayer the doors were reopened and all present invited to take one last look of their departed friend, colleague or leader, and one after the other, in slow, silent procession, they passed the coffin and bid a last adieu to the corpse within.

The appointed hour had now arrived for proceeding to church. In front of the house No. 12 West Ninth street, on either side of the stoop leading to the door and opposite to it, a large concourse of people had gathered, whom not even the drenching rain could move away. Some with umbrellas over their heads, many others clustering under the balconies and in the vestibules of neighboring houses, they were, apparently, determined to see the coffin borne out and have a glance at the last earthly abode of the man of whom they had seen and heard and read so much. Yet, although but few of the people in the street allowed themselves to be disturbed by the unusually heavy rain, it disarranged the, appointed order of proceedings. It had been intended to have no hearse, but to carry the coffin in solemn procession, attended by the pall-bearers, the mourners and friends of the deceased, from his late residence through Ninth street, across Fifth avenue to University place, and thence to the University place Presbyterian church, on the corner of Tenth street. In the midst of the rain this was out of the question. Furthermore, Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng had not yet arrived, and a carriage had to be sent for him. William Cullen Bryant, one of the designated pall bearers, was also detained on account of the weather, and General James Watson Webb was substituted in his place. On account of the inopportune storm a hearse was ordered and a number of additional carriages, and a full hour had passed over the designated time before the mournful company, with its precious burden, set out for the church. The first carriage took off Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. A. H. Kellogg, pastor of the University place Presbyterian church, and Rev. Prof. Schedd. Then followed others, in slow succession, with the pallbearers; then the hearse; after which came the family, the chief mourners, the friends of the deceased, and a numerous array of these latter, not obtaining carriages, moved out into the rain and followed the funeral cortège on foot.

AT THE CHURCH.

The large edifice was crowded long before the appointed hour of five o'clock, the pews along the middle aisle only, and those on the front or west balcony being reserved for the family, pallbearers and others of the funeral procession.

Punctually at five the representatives of the Herald Club, who had assembled at the Metropolitan Hotel, twenty-eight in number, marched up to the church and entered the north aisle and took seats reserved for them towards the front. They each had the badge of the club, with the monogram containing the letters "N. Y. H. C.," and shrouded with crape, as a token of their sorrow for the sudden death of the prominent and successful journalist.

Though the delay was irksome all present seemed anxious to retain their places, and their number was increased with every succeeding minute. At last about ten minutes past six, the little form of Police Superintendent Kennedy appeared in front of the middle aisle, and at his back the patrolmen stationed there removed the barriers. The four clergymen named above—Rev. Dr. Tyng, clad in his black pastoral silk robe; Rev. Mr. Kellogg and Rev. Prof. Schedd, each wearing a plaited white scarf with a white and black rosette on the shoulder, and the Rev. Mr. Beecher, in plain citizen's dress—came up through the aisle to near the front entrance facing it. The pall bearers, distinguished with white scarfs and white and black rosettes, entered first and formed in line in the vestibule of the church, as follows:—

General I. McDowell.	Admiral Farragut,
General John A. Dix,	Mr. A. T. Stewart,
Mr. Horace Greeley,	Mr. Moses H. Grinnell,
Mayor A. Oakey Hall,	Mr. B. F. Tracy,
Judge Charles P. Daly,	Gen. Jas. Watson Webb,
Senator E. D. Morgan,	Mr. Thurlow Weed,
Mr. George W. Curtis,	Mr. C. C. Norvell.

The widow and daughter of the deceased were escorted up stairs to the west balcony, where they took seats in their own pew. The coffin was then lowered from the hearse and borne into the church through the line of the pallbearers who followed it, and after them came the chief mourners—Mr. Henry W. Raymond, only son of deceased; Mr. Samuel B. Raymond, of Rochester, and Mr. J. P. Raymond, of Detroit, brothers of deceased; his brothers-in-law, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Weaver; Mr. George Jones, his partner and co-publisher; Judge C. L. Benedict, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Gilbert E. Jones. The physicians of the deceased, Drs. Dewesse, Richards, Hubbard and Douglass. The representatives of the Associated Press:—Mr. D. M. Stone, of *Journal of Commerce*, chairman; Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New York *Express;* Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun;* Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of the New York *Tribune;* Mr. Manton Marble, of the New York *World*. The editorial associates of deceased in New York *Times*—Messrs. Conant, Swinton, Shepherd, Hennessey, Coleman and Pond, and the reporters, clerks and foreman of the establishment. After these followed a large number of prominent men in different walks of life, representatives of political and other organizations, filling up completely the central space left open for their reception. As the coffin reached the first row of pews Rev. Dr. Tyng opened the funeral ceremonies according to the Protestant Episcopal ritual, beginning with "I am the resurrection and the life," and, continuing, proceeded down the aisle, where he reached with the concluding sentences, and the coffin was placed on a platform in front of the pulpit. A hymn was then chanted by the choir, accompanied by the organ, whereupon Rev. Dr. Tyng read the well known verses from the fifteenth chapter of the first Corinthians, wherein St. Paul proves the certainty of resurrection.

SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. Beecher, then standing at the head of the coffin and facing the immense audience, proceeded to speak of the deceased as follows:—

MY FRIENDS—It cannot be expected that I should on this occasion indulge in eulogies, though I would vainly attempt to recount the political events in the history of him who is gone. But a few days ago he was in manly vigor, in unceasing activity, and now to-day the man of strength and power is in his coffin. So sudden, so instantaneous was his taking hence that he fell like some mighty tree of the forest that in an hour the woodman's axe levels with the ground, and the place which knew him shall know him no more forever. It is seldom that one passes from life holding no public position except one built up by himself around whose departure there has been exhibited such concentrated sympathy, so universal a sympathy of respect and admiration and of affection as in the case of Mr. Raymond. A warrior, he was called to a sphere of contention; he was admirably endowed for the contest, admirably adapted for the discussion of important political and national questions in a time which stirred men's souls and waked the nation to strife. And yet scarcely had the tidings of his departure been flashed through the land, when, with lightning like rapidity, came back the testimony of all the leading men, the chiefest among his contestants, of his great ability, of the purity of his motives, of the genuineness of his patriotism. Scarcely from personal friends could come such testimonies of the goodness of his nature, such testimonies of his fidelity, his almost inordinate industry, his great capacity for business, and inflexibility in the pursuit of a chosen object, and the purity of his intentions, as came from his opponents. Seldom have enmities been so promptly laid aside, the pen that was to indite the cartel of battle dropped and replaced by one that was to bear testimony and witness to the goodness of the man. Seldom indeed, is it that those who were in life most opposed to the man are those who are most eloquent in wrung his eulogy. But this is what we seeing the case of the departed. He was indeed a man that both elicited and induced love. He was a man I might say without enmities. He was a man that the nearer you came to him the more perfectly you knew him the more you esteemed him and the [illegible] you loved him, the deeper you trusted him and the more confidingly you leaned upon him. And it is no small thing, my friends, to say of a man in this world, he is one to be leaned upon. There are two things I would fain allude to in his personal career, and only two. His was the career of the statesman, and he spoke from a pulpit, whence his words were echoed and re-echoed throughtout the world. The lawyer speaks within the narrow sphere of the court room, the senator and representative within the legislative walls, the minister preaches from the pulpit, and his words are confined within the walls of his church, and he rarely speaks beyond it. But he spoke from a pulpit that has no limit—the press. Thence comes forth a louder voice than that of all the others—the voice of one who speaks, who cries in the wilderness. For all across this populous land, across the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the daily press speaks to all the people. This is the great, the all-important civilizer. There is no power for good that can compare with the daily press, no pulpit like it for disseminating knowledge among men. And among those who have been the builders of this great moral agency, this great agency of civilization, not the founders but the finishers of the institution, stood Mr. Raymond preeminent. Aside from the general ability with which he conducted the press it is gratifying to remark here how singularly free his whole public career has been from bitterness; how nobly and persistently he refused to lend his paper to passionate discussions, how he never lent himself to passionate invective, and never permitted his paper to be the medium in this respect for others; how sagacious reasoning and a high moral strength breathed in his words; and now that he has departed from among us it is gratifying to look back on his career and to say that the work he was engaged in of giving a higher, a nobler and a purer moral sentiment to the press—covers a multitude of imperfections. This was the work he was engaged in—this is the work he did. I have it in my heart to say here that instability of character in his conduct of the press was charged against him. I have heard it said that he was weak and never believed in the principles or things he advocated. But I recall a time when the nation shivered like an aspen leaf. I recall a time when a man was worth an army; those days when what was needed most was open, manly, patriotic courage. And you and I should never forget to be grateful for the example he set to those brave men who at once pressed to the front through his appeals. He let his voice ring out clear and without variability, and without weakness or changing to the very end, and the great conflict for national life was brought to a successful, a glorious and blessed termination. If this be instability and variability, oh that there had been more of such men among us. The services he rendered the country then should enshrine his memory in our hearts and make his name dear to all. I still thank him, and I am glad, my friends, to make mention and to bear testimony to his fidelity in this great struggle, which to be consistent in at all times and under all circumstances required greatness of soul. My friends, it is painful to speak of one who was so short a time ago among us; of one who has been stricken down by press of work in our midst; of one the next ten years of whose life, had he lived, should have been worth more than twenty of the past. Fallen from the wrong he has done to himself, he so taxed his mental and physical resources—he so unduly taxed his life—that he has suddenly and prematurely cut down in his vigor. Because he did not live within the bounds of moderation he left himself an easy captive to death. And from this a lesson can be learned. God does not require an over taxation of the system. He requires moderation in industry and not an inordinate activity. We must give heed to the lesson taught us here in this place of solemn thought and distraction. My voice can do him no good—my praise or censure cannot now affect him; but still a lesson is to be learned from this solemn scene. For myself, for you and for all is there not a lesson here? When at home and this scene and those things which engage your days and hours, the thoughts of the heart—I do not mean sacred thoughts, but those things which are among the cares, the troubles, the ambitions and struggles of life, the small strifes and frictions of life, the wear and tare of life—what are all these things measured by this hour, an hour that should measure the life of all things? It is for you to ponder on this and remember that one day you will be judged by the same standard, and your acts must stand as memorials for you. Man must not live for himself alone, he must associate himself with the welfare of the community and of the nation, and the work he leaves behind shall be his memorials in the time that will be after him. No man is good enough to be remembered for his individual self, or for the acts he did for himself for his own welfare and for his own advancement. The things that makes a man worthy of remembrance are what he does for others, for what he does for his fellow men, for his country and his age. You are strong to day, the blood beats naturally and healthily in your veins; but in a short time you too will be encoffined and shrouded by those who will have to speak your history. If called to do it, can we speak well of you? Have you earned our eulogies? Have you a right to be spoken of in this solemn temple in words of truth, to be spoken of gratefully, to have your name handed down to others as an example to be followed? Have you lived above the world, more Christian, purer and nobler? Are you living in fear of God and in the hope of a glorious immortality? This is no unmeaning service you have come to witness You come here to swear to a nobler, higher and purer life, to take the vows of honor and fidelity. You come to renew your vows of fidelity to God and man. Blessed are they who when they pass this way need not some adventitious circumstances of praise. Blessed are they who are remembered as those who have fought the good work and are called to their reward in Christ Jesus. Think you who are treasuring up no such memories to leave behind; you that are now blessed with health and strength, that your time also will come, even like this. And now, my friends, he who is departed, his name will not be forgotten. His name will be cherished as long as his work lives and is remembered. But in the great thundering city—like as in the ocean, like one who has fallen overboard—the cry rings out, the simple fact is known, the ship moves on, the waves encircles him, and then all the ripples that showed the spot where he fell are rubbed out and the ocean flows on and is no fuller than before. So in this great city life follows life; a prominent man dies in our midst, it is the voice on the ocean—a "man overboard," but the next moment the great multitude will forget him and pass on. And thus the matter of importance to-day will be insignificant to-morrow. And you who are to-day in the spring time of life will pass away even like the noise of thunder that breaks over your heads and passes away. God grant that the scene of this solemn occasion may sink into your hearts and make your life one that you can lay down here and take it up again even beyond the grave, by beginning now a nobler, a manlier and a purer life, which may God in his infinite blessing grant.

CONCLUDING SERVICES.

Rev. A. H. Kellogg then stepped to the front of the platform and gave out the following hymn:—

I would not live alway,
No, welcome the tomb,
Since Jesus hath lain there,
I dread not its gloom;
There sweet be my rest, till
He bid me arise,
To hail Him in triumph
Descending the skies.

This was also sung by the choir with organ accompaniment, whereupon Rev. Mr. Kellogg spoke a very effective prayer, and Rev. Professor Schedd pronounced the benediction.

Mr. H. Wilson, the sexton and undertaker of the church, again removed the lid of the coffin from the face of the deceased, and first the pall bearers, then the chief mourners, the partners and friends, and finally the great public passed by it, casting the last glance on earth upon the features which but so shortly ago shone out so bright and lustrous in life, but which are to be seen of man no more in this world forever. After passing the coffin the people emerged through the chapel in the rear of the church into Tenth street. This last pious act of devotion occupied fully half an hour, when the church was closed. The remains will to-day be taken privately, accompanied solely by the family of the deceased, to Greenwood Cemetery, where they will be interred in the family burial lot.

Thus passed from among the living one of the bright stars of journalism. *Sit tibi terra levis!*

THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Further Particulars—The Recent Changes of Officers a Grand Mistake—How the Workmen Regard the Accident—Rebuilding on the Ruins—What Might Have Been.

All that was to be seen yesterday on that part of the Erie Railroad which crosses the Passaic river was a locomotive steaming angrily backward and forward on the east side of the bridge; a tugboat, hauling off broken timbers found in the water below; a derrick, standing idle for the present; a squad of workmen above, below, astride the timbers and floating on a portion of a wrecked car, which made an excellent barge for the nonce, and on which one of the men was fishing and poking with a long pole to take soundings of the bed of the river, where locomotive No. 155 lies. At no time does blundering become so visible as in an emergency of this kind. In the endeavor to patch up the bridge hastily on Sunday a beam was spliced on the sides of the broken pieces, thus throwing the whole strain on the riveting bolts, which would be unequal to the pressure of a carload of passengers. There was too much vain glory in that department of the business denominated the superintendence to grant admission to a suggestion from a mere spectator, even though that spectator happened to be one of the most eminent engineers on the United States survey in the Department of the Northwest. But as he remained incog. the Erie men set a deaf ear to every observation which involved an improvement on their plans and a little sacrifice of pride. But with regard to the splice, the beam it placed [illegible] would support the weight instead of throwing it on the three-quarter bolts. This was soon brought to a test. The Cincinnati express train, containing some thirteen cars, was moved across, car by car, at seven o'clock, but passengers would not venture across the chasm. The first empty car moved slowly on to the bridge, a creaking followed, which created the apprehension that the car was about to tumble down, and the workmen accordingly made themselves scarce in that particular spot. At length the cars were all pushed over the rickety framework. The passengers followed cautiously over the loose timbers; but the more timid availed themselves of the generosity of Mr. Holmes, a gentleman residing in a handsome little cottage at the bridge, whose boat did good service in ferrying over the passengers.

The train that went over was made up of empty cars, so that the loss will be comparatively trifling. Eye witnesses describe the accident as truly grand and terrific. Spectators were in doubt as to whether any persons were on the cars at the moment. The cars chased each other over the precipice with a sliding, bounding, jumping motion, that reminded one of a flock of sheep jumping in a crowd from a height. Thirteen cars disappeared, but the pile was large enough to support thirteen more above, which were accordingly saved. The engineer, Ryan, was driving at the rate of sixteen miles an hour in the endeavor to get up steam, so that when he reversed there was not steam enough to check the onward progress of the train. The bridge was not opened to its full swing, so that the inner side was broken down by the falling cars, some of which also broke down the draw on the eastward track.

Ryan was a new employé, on which fact hangs a tale. When Mr. Biddle's resignation was accepted his successor received the position of general superintendent, with instructions to reduce the expenses of the road. How that policy has been carried out can be briefly shown. The hands in all the workshops were reduced, and the men of course came under. The same plan was tried with the trainmen, but they struck and came out victorious. In order to reap the fruits of their victory they attacked the superintendent again by demanding an increase of wages, and they defeated him on this issue also. The firemen caught the contagion, and their demands were complied with. The engineers come next on the list, but they have not yet struck. A new method of subduing these men is that of decimation. An efficient engineer is turned out, and is succeeded by a man named Ryan. He drives his train into the Passaic river, or, to put it in the mildest way, he allows it to run in. Now for the results of this policy. So far from a decrease in the expenditures, there has been an increase of $150,000 under the new management. The workmen are sulky, they conspire against their boss and defeat him. They feel that this disturbed condition in the relations between employer and employed cannot long continue. The smash up at the Passaic bridge is another result, and the workmen regard it as one of those occurrences made necessary in order to open the eyes of the administration to the error of their policy. But had this been a passenger train who would contemplate the result without a shudder? The consequences would be too appalling to speculate upon. Even now the public confidence in Erie is shaken to such an extent that the passenger traffic of the road is on the wane.

LEAGUE OF THE GERMAN VETERANS.

Annual Picnic at Hamilton Park.

The annual picnic and summer night's festival of the League of the German Veterans was held yesterday at Landmann's Hamilton Park, Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue. The league consists of those German residents of New York and vicinity who during the late war volunteered their services on behalf of the Union, and the picnic was held in order to procure funds for those German veterans who were wounded during the war and thereby rendered incapable of pursuing their business. A procession composed of the officers and members of the League started from the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, at ten o'clock, accompanied by several bands of music. They proceeded through the principal streets of the city *en route* for the park, which they reached about noon. The fine weather tempted a great number of the friends of the members of the association to accompany the procession, and in its course through the upper portion of the town it presented a very good appearance. On the park being reached the members and visitors proceeded to enjoy themselves according to the dictates of their own sweet wills, the majority wandering up and down the park, breathing the pure air and enjoying the shade for which the park is noted. The visitors were principally Germans, and the rough element was scarcely represented. Present were also the families of the veterans and their friends, intent on enjoying a pleasant, quiet picnic, and enjoy themselves they did thoroughly. During the afternoon the crowd of visitors largely increased, and up to six o'clock about four o'clock the cry was "Still they come." About that time the rain storm which had been threatening all the afternoon did ample justice to a splendid [illegible] came on in quite a lively form, and the temperance an exciting contest will be [illegible] at once in requisition. There was a scramble for shelter, but beyond the crowding of the rooms no ready offered as prizes, large covered saloons and tents on the ground were [illegible] for the champ[illegible] In spite of the inconvenience was caused by the rain. The services of the bands which had accompanied the procession were called into requisition and the evening was spent in tripping it on the light fantastic toe to the music of the bands, or in enjoying the lager and ice cream which were liberally provided. No accidents of any kind occurred and the vast crowd of people continued to throng the rooms until a very late hour, all in very good spirits, despite the unfavorable weather. The arrangements for the procession and picnic were made and most admirably carried out by Messrs. William Schaefer and Francis Fiske.

YACHTING.

Annual Regatta of the Ione Yacht Club—Sunshine, Storm and Rain—The Unknown, Jersey Dutchman, and Van Vliet the Winners.

"A wet sail and a flowing sea" are doubtless fertile subjects for discussion in the cabin of a comfortable schooner, but an open yacht of thirty feet in a rain storm, with a herd of black porpoises gamboling on all sides will tend at times to cool the ardor of many an aquatic enthusiast. Be he brave and determined—as most yachtmen are—loving the bulging of every inch of canvas while his craft lies close to the wind, an uninterrupted rain storm is ever unwelcome and mars the pleasure of the most exciting contest. It was so yesterday at the annual regatta of the Ione Yacht Club, an organization that has exhibited the most rapid progress. Never was weather under similar circumstances so variable; never did it give rise to greater disappointment or cause a greater amount of manfold misery, for while on the one hand the sun in the morning was most sultry and oppressive, the extreme in another direction was experienced in the afternoon. In truth, it was unpleasant weather throughout, and scarcely suitable to a canal boat of whatever grade. The following is a summary of the race as it was:—

THE ENTRIES.

The following yachts appeared in line at the stakeboat at midday, and though small in size presented a unique and handsome appearance:—

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	*Owner.*	*Length.*	*Feet of Canvas.*
Sweeny	J. Alfred Lucky, R. C.	28	658
J. Van Vliet	M. R. Murphy	2. 4	600
Unknown	J. Cornet, C.	22	500

SECOND CLASS.

Fawn	Alfred Moore, V. C.	22	450
Restless	J. McKenna (cat rig)	18 8	400
Thetis	J. H. Havens, Jr.	16.6	300
Jersey Dutchman	A. K. Ritch	18	350

The allowance of canvas was the same as that of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The regatta committee were:—W. H. Cornet, Alfred Moore, J. H. Havens, Jr., Charles Buckhorne, J. Alfred Lucky; and the judges were Captain Edward Hewitt and John Hopgood. The course was from a stakeboat off the Thirty-first street club house, turn the Robin's Reef Lighthouse buoy near Staten Island and then to a stakeboat off Weehawken, and then to the home stakeboat, the whole being a distance of about twenty-one miles. The first prize to be given to the first boat that came in irrespective of class. The second to be given to the first boat in of the first class, and the third prize to be given to the first boat in of the second class. The first prize consisted of a set of colors and silver service, valued at $130; the second, silver goblet and miniature silver yacht, $100, and the third, a silver punch bowl.

THE START.

At ten minutes past one P. M. the yachts started at a signal from the judges' boat. There certainly might have been a little more activity displayed in getting off, for the yachts left in a straggling and uneven manner. Not that they went quickly, for a calm prevailed, yet a little more expertness might have been advantageously exhibited. On the whole, however, the start was, under the circumstances, pretty well managed, and in a few minutes the fleet was under way.

THE RACE.

About ten minutes after the boats had been despatched a slight breeze sprung up from the southwest and the prospect of an exciting contest was now presented. The Van Vliet, closely followed by the Fawn, rushed to the front and the canvas was seen to fill with the best results. Then came the Unknown, followed at some distance by the Sweeny, after her the Restless, the Jersey Dutchman, and lastly the Thetis. As the wind gradually increased the first mentioned yacht increased her speed, but so closely pursued by the Fawn that they almost fouled. They were soon free again, and both sped onward. The Restless, uneasy at the rapid advance of her competitors, was seen to work her way remarkably well, and soon put in the appearance of a good third, the Sweeny following her, and the others in the rear, separating. Nearly all the yachts tacked towards the Elysian Fields, where, if anything, the breeze freshened, awakening the hopes of a lively race. The Van Vliet had now a clear lead, [illegible] the Fawn kept her position, though the other yachts now rapidly approached her. By a judicious tack, however, near the new wharf on the Jersey shore the Fawn assumed the lead, which the Van Vliet evidently determined should be of brief duration. The wind now hauled to the westward, increasing somewhat in strength. The Sweeny quickly rushed past the Restless, and appeared to gain somewhat upon her competitors. Passing the Hoboken ferry she fairly caught the breeze and rushed almost to the front. Meanwhile the Fawn had got to the other side of the river, and when turning about unfortunately had her jib rent, which occasioned her considerable delay, and accordingly placed her behind. The Unknown and Restless then came together, both making towards the Camden and Amboy depot, which the Van Vliet and Sweeny were now passing. Away in the distance were the Jersey Dutchman and Thetis, the former creeping up almost imperceptibly. And now ensued a dead calm ere any boat had cleared the docks. Up to the present the wind came only in strong puffs of brief duration, but now it died out altogether, and the yachts refused to stir. The contestants now clustered together awaiting the springing up of a breeze. The delay was, probably, half an hour, when the flapping of the canvas announced the welcome gust, and the boats again resumed the struggle. Strange enough, however, the Jersey Dutchman had contrived to creep ahead, for when the other yachts were opposite the Battery she was over a mile ahead. Her competitors now made a rush to the front, the result being in entire change of positions from those previously held. After the Dutchman, the Sweeny headed the others in good style, and, resting in the duration of the breeze, was, to all appearances, certain of the result. After her came the Unknown, with every inch of canvas filled, the restless next, though taking a somewhat different course, the Van Vliet next, and the Thetis working her way up. Then succeeded an exciting race, and a rush was made for the stake boat off Robins Reef. Notwithstanding the clear lead which the Dutchman held when standing out from Bedloe's Island, the Sweeny gained upon her. The positions of the others were not much varied, and the stakeboat off the reef was rounded as follows:—

Yachts.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*	*Yachts.*	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Jersey Dutchman	3	0	7	Restless	3	17	0
Sweeny	3	6	9	Van Vliet	3	19	0
Unknown	3	10	15	Thetis	4	10	0
Fawn	3	15	0				

The return as far as Bedloe's Island was full of interest and excitement. Scudding along with a clear lead, the Dutchman sped along gayly, followed in hot pursuit by the Sweeny, the others coming well up. Scarcely any change took place until near Gibbet Island, when nearly all the previous positions were reversed. The Sweeny came up with the Dutchman and the Unknown subsequently crept up to the former, the Van Vliet and Restless making good way. Then came a lull, and the boats were again almost motionless. The Unknown now assumed the lead, and getting fairly into the channel, went ahead, the Dutchman following, the Sweeny next, and the Van Vliet, succeeded for some distance; but when passing the Jersey City ferry the Unknown was evidently the winner. The Van Vliet shot past the Sweeny, which was sadly in need of a breeze.

THE RAIN STORM.

Suddenly the clouds, collected as huge black masses, assumed a most threatening aspect and soon poured forth a perfect deluge. The thunder, which was exceedingly near, rattled with terrific violence, and occasional flashes of lightning illuminated the skies. Here and there scores of porpoises went rollicking and tumbling through the waves with apparent joy, as if delighted with the storm. The rain even increased in force, and continued unabated for some time. But the little fleet rode gallantly through the squall and arrived at the final stakeboat in the following order:—

Yachts.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*	*Yachts.*	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Unknown	5	1	0	Sweeny	5	15	0
Jersey Dutchman	5	7	0	Restless	5	20	0
Van Vliet	5	9	0				

The other yachts did not turn the stakeboat. The Unknown was declared the winner of the first prize, the Dutchman of the second, and the Sweeny of the third, the Van Vliet not having passed the lower stakeboat. On the whole the race was well contested, and but for the unfavorable state of the weather would have been attended with much more promising results.

AQUATIC.

Boat Race at Hackensack.

On Saturday night a single scull race came off at Hackensack between Messrs. Arnold and Zabriskie, the La Favorita Club, for the championship. Arnold was the favorite at 100 to 75, but was beaten by Zabriskie, who completed the two miles in 17-42. A great enthusiasm was manifested and the affair was the complete success. Arnold's friends still believing in their man, succeeded in effecting a match between the same parties for a purse of $250, which came off within a month. Commodore Gibbons, of the Hudson River Amateur Rowing Association, officiated as judge, and after the contest, which had been threatening all the afternoon, did ample justice to a splendid [illegible] In large covered saloons and tents on the ground were Hackensack and Paterson [illegible] between the champions for the champ[illegible] Five gold medals [illegible] and a silver goblet are

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Grand Game at Philadelphia—Athletic vs. Cincinnati—The City of Brotherly Love in a Blaze—Still Another Victory for the "Red Stockings."

It is a mooted question whether the nine which have come from Cincinnati should be thanked or not; and it is likely to remain a mooted question. There may be some who think they should not be thanked, as they stirred up the blood of the base ball community to such a pitch that the said community has since been suffering from a fierce fever. Everybody knows that they played three games in this immediate vicinity, and that at those games there must have been an aggregate of 25,000 spectators. If any or all of this quarter of a million should be asked whether the "Red Stockings" ought to be thanked or not, the answer would in all probability be "Of course they should. They have given us splendid exhibitions of our noble game, and we thank them for it. But we don't thank them for beating our experts on our own grounds." The last remark is, perhaps, a little selfish, but it is justifiably so. Although everybody will admire superior displays of skill, yet they would rather the skill shown should be superior to that of anybody else, except themselves and their friends. True, the Cincinnati nine is composed mainly of Eastern men—men who would not be in the Cincinnati nine if they had not shown that they were first class players. That is all very well as far as it goes; but ball players should give "credit where credit is due." Here is the cradle of the game, and it is but natural that in this section of the country the good players should first appear. The West is fast monopolizing all that can be cultivated inland, and it is also but natural that seed should be imported from the East, nurtured, trained and tended at the West, and that the careful training which it receives should be rewarded with good fruit. The staples which are peculiarly those of America go through such a process, and as base ball is *par excellence* an American peculiarity, why, then, should it be excepted from the general rule? The gentlemen composing the nine had certainly shown that there was material in them for first class players. They were imported to Cincinnati, placed under the direction of a careful, conscientious trainer, and the result of their training they are now showing to the country, and, in fact, to the world. To the training they have received, the readiness with which they have accepted it, and the ability they have shown to profit by it, be just honor given, and it must, therefore, be given to the West. Since the Cincinnati nine left their Western home they have engaged in contests with the strongest parties that could be pitted against them. They have been triumphant in every case, and to this city belongs the honor of having given them the tightest rub they have had and of making with them a game the like of which was not before on record, and probably never will be again. They left this city flushed with triumph, proceeded to New Jersey and there trimmed off an organization to which they owe a little, and then went on to Philadelphia. The arrival of

THE "RED STOCKINGS" IN PHILADELPHIA

Was an event which could not be lost sight of by the descendants of the broadbrims. If there be a large city in the Union which may be said to go crazy over base ball, Philadelphia is the city beyond a doubt. Everybody is excited when the Athletics are to play with some worthy antagonists, and the city almost unconsciously assumes a gala day appearance. On the present occasion the festival look of the city was materially heightened. On Saturday the "Red Stocking" nine played with the Olympics and defeated them, of course, with a score of 22 to 11. The game was witnessed by a large crowd, and the admirable play of the visitors was applauded and extolled to the utmost. This applause and extolling tended only to add fuel to the fire of anticipation and excitement in regard to the game to be played with the Athletics on Monday. The Cincinnati boys had a good rest on Sunday, and, unlike the great head of the nation, they went to church and behaved themselves generally like schoolboys with their master present—for Harry Wright is as good as a schoolmaster to them. There was no pounding the sandbag, fanning after a dogcart, swinging the clubs, exercising with the dumb bells and other manœuvres, such as the brutal bullies, who display the "manly art" (?), are put through before entering upon an important (?) contest. No. They behaved as gentlemen should behave, and won the respect of the Philadelphians by their demeanor in private, as much as they had commanded their admiration for the exhibition in public. Sunday passed, as all days will. The evening came, and the ball players sought their couches at a respectable hour and arose yesterday morning refreshed, reinvigorated and with clear heads. How far they had succeeded in winning the especial admiration of some of Philadelphia's fair daughters may be determined from a slight circumstance. During Sunday night the rain had fallen pretty freely, and then an excuse was afforded several of the Philadelphia darlings for raising their skirts, just to keep the hotel at which the Cincinnati folks were staying, and to show just enough of pretty ankles, enclosed in red stockings, which, despite the intense heat of the day, the proprietors of the aforesaid pretty ankles had procured and donned to assume the visitors that they had influential "friends at court." Whoever can secure the favor of the ladies has certainly influential "friends at court," and the fine-looking young men composing the Cincinnati nine had gained, beyond a doubt, the favor of the ladies. Monday morning came, as above stated—and as in fact, anybody who reads this will not need to be told—and with it came an augmentation of

THE EXCITEMENT

which had raged since the advent of the Porkopolitans. At Reach's establishment, the headquarters of the Athletics, was besieged by the Philipsalinckiands and others in such force that we might be excused for imagining that it was a "dollar store" just opened. Rumors of all sorts were passed around. McBride was to play, and then again he was not to play. Who were to be in the Athletic nine? Nobody could tell. The "Red Stockings" were to be whipped anyhow. That was a settled fact. They "got away" with all the other clubs they had met, but the Athletics would—well, it was no use of talking, you know; the Athletics got beaten sometimes, but then, they can whip anything if they get a fair show. Such was the gist of the remarks and speculations indulged in by the *gamins* and many children of a larger growth on the streets during the day. The members of the club, however, knew better. They knew that their nine had work before them, and that they would be laboring at a disadvantage if McBride, who had so long and so often steered them to victory, could not fill his old position. They knew, of course, they had a good, reliable nine; but they would that their plucky, persevering, practiced and tricky pitcher could be with them to do his duty. The fates were against them in this respect and they knew it. However, the excitement in regard to the contest continued unabated throughout the forenoon. Chestnut street was crowded with promenaders, many of whom exhibited badges which had formerly belonged to the Athletic Club, and others wearing ribbons simulating the badge; while many of the fair dames continued to display flaming clothing on pretty ankles. When the time to go had come it seemed as if all Philadelphia was

EN ROUTE TO THE GROUNDS.

Every car which ran within sighting distance of the grounds or by which the walking could be diminished a little was besieged by the crowds. For some two or three miles this was kept up and in the meantime every other mode of conveyance that could be obtained by begging, borrowing, leasing or levying upon was called into service, helped to convey portions of the throng, to deposit some of them at the grounds, while others remained in the vehicles and viewed the game from the adjacent streets. The grounds are located in Seventeenth and Columbia streets, quite a distance from the heart of the city, and hundreds who were unable to procure means of transportation assumed the *rôles* of pedestrians and walked the entire distance, although the heat

ON THE SOUND.

The Trip to Fall River and Back on the Steamer Providence.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON BOARD.

How the Band Plays and What the Passengers Do.

"Does that include stuffin', boss?"

It was Saturday afternoon, June 19, and the Sound steamer Providence was about to leave for Newport and Fall River. There was a crowd of orange women and newsboys and bootblacks and five cent cigar venders on the pier, who kept up an incessant clamor, and, owing to this fact, probably, the man in blue coat and brass buttons and gold laced hat, who stood at the carpeted gangplank, like Mrs. Frezziwig, "a vast substantial smile" in himself, did not hear this strange question about the "stuffin." Besides, the small cannon at the bow of the boat had just belched forth for the special benefit of the passengers a suffocating cloud of smoke, accompanied by a detonating report that would have done credit to a ten-inch Rodman, and the brass band "abaft the shaft," just over Mr. Gold Lace's head, was blowing like mad, as if to clear the smoke away and drown the report of the gun at the same time.

BEFORE THE START.

Finally the band's wind gave out, and a burly fellow pushed his way through the crowd to the gangplank and stood face to face with Mr. Gold Lace. He was a lively specimen of the Eighth ward rough, full of swagger and impudence and dressed to kill. He wore a white beaver, with the fur brushed the wrong way around the top, a flashy plaid vest with huge black buttons, and white pants so tight and long over his patent leathers that it was a miracle they didn't burst at every move he made. His hands were stuffed in a pair of kid gloves, the size of which it would be hazardous even to guess at, and on his left arm dangled a cadaverous-looking female in blue silk with jingling beads, whose head leaned so often on her companion's sleeve that her complexion was fast rubbing off on the glossy black surface. As he approached the boatman he put his hat on one side of his head, with the brim half hiding his eyes, and extending two blue tickets asked,

"Say, boss, does that include stuffin'?"

Mr. Gold Lace took the tickets and innocently inquired the meaning of "stuffin'," at which the cadaverous-looking female grinned very broadly, while her companion burst into a roar of laughter.

"Why, fodder, in course; that's what I means," finally spluttered out the man with the white hat, when he was able to catch his breath. Fodder being evidently better English for meals than "stuffin'" in the boatman's mind, he comprehended and replied:—

"Not much; that's only passage to Newport and back."

"Wha—at!" exclaimed the Eighth warder, as he passed over the gangway, "yer don't means ter say that I'se got to pay extry for a bunk, does yer?"

"Yes, sir, if you can get one."

"Now, look 'ere, my fren, is Jim Fisk aboard?" and the fellow began to take off his kids by pulling the finger ends with his teeth.

"Why, what's that your business?"

"I'll tell yer why; I bought these 'ere tickets on the square, and 'taint quite the thing to charge extry for bed and board, and if Jim Fisk's here I'll take it out of his hide, I will."

With this sage remark the indignant rough strutted up stairs into the saloon, where he was seen a short time afterward seated on a sofa, whistling, "I wish I were an angel," and with his heels resting on a marble table in front of him.

ON THE WAY.

The gentleman of the elegant manners was not the only one of the many passengers who had many questions to ask, nor was he the only "peculiar" person aboard the steamer, for countrymen who lost their way in the saloons and were certain after an hour's hunt for their room to wind up just where they had started, were as thick as bees in a hive. When the steamer finally got under way, which she did about five o'clock, the brass band set to work and did its best to spoil the French operas and amuse the country folks who gathered about the brass instruments as though they had never seen a band before in all their lives. The rush for stagerooms having come to an end by the time the boat had got well abreast of Blackwell's Island, the gong for

SUPPER

was sounded, and all the passengers—at least all who could scramble down stairs at once without breaking their necks—dashed down the winding staircase leading to the supper room. Several bran new hats, and even some "loves of bonnets" (for women were in the scramble as well as men) were crushed in the struggle; but the tables were soon well surrounded, and those who were unable to get "position, place and comfort" in time were compelled to prowl about, like hungry wolves, until their chance came about. But the supper tables did not long remain full; not because the mere looking at the good things spread out in dainty dishes were all-sufficient to appease the appetite, but because everybody was not aware of the price it costs to get a good supper aboard the Providence. There was a time when a passenger went to supper and got all he wanted for one dollar; but there is a new system now, and it worked on Saturday very much to the dismay of many an empty stomach. When each passenger sat down he was presented, first with a bill of fare, with the jaw-breaking names of the eatables, and the price of each; and secondly, with another bill, on which he had to write down everything he ordered, and put the price opposite each article. The grand sum total of the prices of course was his bill. In the system itself there was not so much to find fault with as there was with the prices. For instance, a gentleman who feels like having a good meal takes it into his head to start with fish, then a little porterhouse steak, accompanied by an omelete. This costs him $1 95; and as potatoes are indispensable to the steak, he orders a plate, and as tea and bread (say French rolls) are equally indispensable, he orders them, and on getting up finds his bill $2 60. Of course this kind of thing was not expected by many of the travellers who had been used to the old way of doing business, and they were not slow in giving vent to their feelings. There is, however, a tea room, where a meal is served at lower prices; but, some way or other, by the time a man's appetite is satisfied by what he gets there, his bill fails at no very great distance from the bills of the other room.

IN THE SALOON.

After the supper the brass band transformed itself into an orchestra, and did its melodious best to enliven the passengers. The saloon was hung with banners and flags of all descriptions, the talismanic letters "J. F., Jr.," and "J. G.," inscribed in red on white flags, meeting the eye at every turn. The American flag found one or two places, but in one instance, instead of the star and blue ground, there was an ugly looking steamboat. The passengers, while the orchestra was playing, amused themselves in various ways. Four young men, for instance, seemed to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content at a game of euchre, one of the sofas in the saloon being used as a card table. A big poster up over them warned everybody against gamblers, and announced in flaming characters that "no card playing is allowed in the saloons or cabins." Probably the four young men could not read or the officers of the boat could not see a card after five o'clock in the evening. Two gorgeous-looking youths, gotten up with all regard to the latest style in coats and hats and pants, promenaded up and down the apartment in the company of two women, whose painted faces, loud dress and abundance of paste diamonds that glittered from nearly every finger of their hands, proclaimed them to be, to use a mild term, "soiled doves." Several of the stateroom doors were flung wide open, and in several of them the bottle and the glass were handed about without regard to consequences, and the disgusting odor of bad whiskey oftentimes came wafted on the same gust of air that brought the sound of voices singing, in no low tones, songs that would have been better unsung.

THE "SOILED DOVES,"

of whom there were several on board, meanwhile flitted about the saloon with the most bold-faced impudence imaginable. Two of them had the effrontery to sit in their staterooms and smoke cigars, whiffing the smoke out of the windows into the faces of the passengers as they went by on deck. It may be that there are rules or regulations for their exclusion from the boat under certain conditions, but if there are any such rules or regulations they were not apparently enforced. Many of the officers appeared to know the women personally and always nodded to them in a friendly way as they passed, and as for the colored watchmen, they were as obsequious to the painted witches as could be. It was altogether out of the question for the decent people to try to avoid them, for they were certain to be encountered at almost every step, and there were many foolish young men on board who were so lost to all self-respect as to join these "lost ones" in their promenades about the decks and in the saloons, to the disgust of every respectable person who was compelled to witness, without being able to prevent, the shame. On the return trip on Sunday night from Fall River the boat was crowded, and, although several married ladies who were accompanied by their husbands had to sleep in the chairs the livelong night, the "soiled doves," every one, had staterooms, with plenty of room for themselves and others, too. They may have engaged them on the principle of "first come first served," but the fact that they had staterooms when respectable women had none is a fact for all that. But enough of a revolting subject.

THE BAR

was not the least attractive part of the boat during the voyage to Fall River and return. To reach it one of the supper rooms had to be traversed, and many times during the night fellows so drunk that they scarcely knew whether they were on board or on land passed through, singing, and stumbling sometimes over chairs and against tables. Several New York politicians on a bender were the principal patronizers of the place on Saturday night, and, as they usually do, made it rather unattractive to gentlemen who like to take their mint juleps and cocktails without having to risk any "unpleasantness" in getting them. The officers of the boat, however, were always on the alert for the boisterously inclined.

AT NEWPORT.

But few passengers got off on the arrival of the steamer at Newport, nearly all debarking at Fall River for Boston.

THE RETURN.

The wind blew strong during Saturday and Sunday night, and but few persons ventured on the decks after ten o'clock, and everybody but the *demimonde* retired at about twelve o'clock, those having no staterooms roosting in chairs, or being flung out, on mattresses on the saloon floors. The boat on the return from Fall River was very crowded, and the orchestra up to ten o'clock whiled away the time with a "sacred concert," of which the following is a programme:—

PART FIRST.

1. "Welcome" march.....Weinzarten
2. Overture. "L. Macon".....Auber
3. Venzano Song Waltz.....L. Venzano
4. Polka, "Hurricane" (cornet obligato), Mr. Hammond.....Nicholson
5. Selection, "Barbe Bleue".....Offenbach

PART SECOND.

6. "Schutzen" march.....Bilse
7. Waltz, "Rosige Launer".....Zichcer
8. Romanza from "L'Eclair," duet for horn and flute.....Halvey
9. Mazurka, "Spleen".....Strauss
10. Academy Galop.....Koppitz

New York was reached in safety on Monday morning, nobody falling overboard, not even the Eighth ward gentleman, who got fearfully seasick, and wanted the boat to stop till he got over it.

THE COAL TRADE.

Establishment of a Line of Steam Coasting Colliers—Trial Trip of One of the Vessels—Basis of Operations of the Company.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1869.

Some time since Mr. Walworth D. Crane, of the well known house of *W. D. Crane & Co.*, conceived a plan to supply a great public want, which is now being carried into practical effect, whereby New York, Boston, and, in fact, all points east of Philadelphia, can be supplied with coal from the great coal basins of Pennsylvania at greatly cheaper rates, with infinite more speed, certainty of delivery, at far less risk and an entire absence of the delays, annoyances and objections that are inseparably connected with the present tardy and inconvenient system of transporting coal by schooners and other kinds of sailing vessels. The plan is to substitute substantial steam colliers for sailing vessels, and Mr. Crane's project is just as superior to the old system of transporting coal as steam is to canvas for purposes of navigation. Mr. Crane followed up his idea of establishing steam colliers between Philadelphia and Boston with writing a prospectus of the transportation of coal by steam, and he submitted the result of his labors to a number of prominent gentlemen interested in such subjects, and among others to Mr. John Tucker, of the Reading Railroad, who recognized at once the immense benefits that would accrue to coal mining companies, railroads leading to the coal regions, and, above all, to coal consumers "down East," by the adoption of the proposed plan. Mr. Tucker gave the matter his earnest attention, and the affair culminated in the formation of the Pennsylvania, New York and New England Steam Navigation Company, and the prospectus mentioned as written by Mr. Crane was adopted without alteration as the principal basis of the company's actions. The present indications are that the most sanguine ideas of the projectors of the system of transporting coal east by means of steam colliers will be more than realized. Two great obstacles appeared in the path of the projectors at the outset, and they were, first, the fear that arrangements could not be perfected for loading the colliers at Richmond, and, second, that wharfage, &c., at Boston and the co-operation of the principal Eastern railroads could not be secured. These difficulties have entirely disappeared. The company are afforded every facility for loading the colliers at the Richmond coal wharves, the "Hub" awaits with open arms the arrival of the first coal-laden steam vessel, and the entire co-operation of the Providence and Worcester, Boston and Providence, Boston, Lowell and Nashua, Boston and Maine, Boston, Hartford and Erie, Boston and Albany, Fitchburg, Eastern, Hartford and New Haven, and, in fact, all the Eastern railroads have been secured, and there is not an obstacle in the way of the Pennsylvania, New York and New England Steam Transportation Company consummating the ends desired, not only by them, but all manufacturers, the great steam marine interests and all coal consumers in the Eastern States.

In one season there are shipped from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Elizabethport and other points *9,000,000 tons of coal, of which 3,500,000 tons* are shipped to New York and surrounding points by canal and 5,500,000 tons landed at various points on Long Island Sound and eastward of that, all of which is transported by comparatively few sailing vessels, and it appears evident that some relief must be had.

With regard to the uncertainty attending the present freight on coals, it may be mentioned that in the commencement of the season schooner freights open from Philadelphia to Boston at $4 to $4 50 per ton and drop slowly to $3 and $3 25, and sometimes to $2 50, but for a very limited period, when coal is scarce. The advance commences after July 1 and is steadily kept up as the shipping season draws to a close. Mr. Crane proposes to make the freight on coal from Philadelphia to Boston, by means of steam colliers, of 500 tons register, at uniformly cheaper rates all the year round, without change or fluctuation. It may be mentioned that under the present system in many cases the cost of transportation on coal to Eastern ports amounts to over four-fifths of its value or cost at the point of shipment. Again, iron screw steamers carrying 500 tons of coal can be built and equipped at comparatively small cost, and screw vessels can make four trips to a schooner's one. It is calculated that the steamers can make at least three and a third voyages per month, while a coal schooner of the same tonnage takes twenty-two days to make the round voyage to Boston from Philadelphia. Another advantage of screw steamers consists in the fact that they are enabled, from their peculiar construction, to transport cargoes of 500 or 600 tons into harbors which can only admit schooners carrying 150 to 170 tons. Screw steamers for the transportation of coal have almost entirely superseded sailing vessels in Great Britain, and the day is not far distant when coal-carrying sailing craft in this country will be a thing of the past.

The Pennsylvania, New York and New England Steam Navigation Company have just completed their first steam collier, the Rattlesnake. She was launched at Chester, from the yard of Reaney, Son & Co., on the Delaware river, fourteen miles below Philadelphia, a few days since, and this afternoon the vessel made a trial trip on the Delaware, which was eminently successful in every particular. The steamer left Pine street wharf at one o'clock, with a large number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities on board, and a small cargo of edibles and bibbles. The vessel steamed down the river as far as Gloucester and then put back up the stream, passing the river front of the city in gallant style. The Rattlesnake was saluted by hundreds of steamboats, ferryboats, propellers and other steam craft, which blew their whistles lustily, to which the Rattlesnake replied as she swiftly glided past them. After proceeding a moderate distance up the river, the steamer returned to Chestnut street wharf, where the party were landed, delighted with the trip and satisfied with the superior qualities of the new steam collier. It was found that the machinery of the steamer worked admirably, notwithstanding the fact that it was put in motion for the first time.

The Rattlesnake is 160 feet in length, 28 feet 10½ inches in breadth 11 feet draught. She has one engine of twenty-eighth inch stroke, one tubular boiler, pressure of steam thirty-five pounds; diameter of screw nine feet. Her screw can make eighty revolutions per minute, and her sailing capacity is nine knots per hour. The company are making arrangements for the immediate construction of a fleet of thirty vessels similar to the Rattlesnake, of from 500 to 3,000 tons capacity each, with iron barges as auxiliaries, all built in the most substantial manner, average speed of from ten to eleven to steam at an when laden with coal, which will be knots an hour w locked hatches, and the company transported under for all coal put on board, the will be responsible ne excepted. dangers of the sea al

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

Brothers-in-Law.

Shooting Affray Between [illegible]

[From the Richmond (Ky.) Register, June 18.]

A horrible tragedy occurred ne[ar] r the late residence of the unfortunate subject of this [sk]etch on Monday evening last. From all we can le[arn] in the habit of maltreating and shamefully abusin[g] his wife. Our informant states that on the evening a[bove] turned to the house of her father (Mr. Powhattan She[lton], a worthy citizen of our county), who, accompanie[d by] Mrs. Dunbar and her brother-in-law, Mr. Geo. Tipt[on], returned to Dunbar's house the same evening. Dunbar at first refused to open the door, but, learning that it was his wife, opened the door, stating that he would finish the—(his language was too bad to put in print.) Mr. Shearer informed him that he would attend to that matter, when Dunbar drew a revolver and was only prevented from shooting by his wife, who rushed between them. After some little conversation Dunbar seemed more calm and informed Tipton that a woman living about a mile distant was the cause of all the disturbance and that if he would accompany him he would prove the fact and burn her house in the bargain. Both started for the house, but when about half way across an open field through which they had to pass Dunbar suddenly drew his revolver, telling Tipton that he had him in the place he wanted him. The latter in an instant drew a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in Dunbar's breast, who fell and expired without a struggle. His body remained in the field all night and was removed the following morning.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The Coming Conflict—Boldness of the Lords and Cowardice of the Commons—The Necessity of an Elective House of Peers.

LONDON, June 10, 1869.

Before this correspondence appears in the columns of the HERALD the British House of Lords will have acted upon the motion for the second reading of the Irish Church bill, and the decision will have been made between that direct rejection of the measure demanded by Earl Derby and the less manly expedient of killing it by amendments which finds favor in the eyes of its more timorous opponents. It is unnecessary, therefore, to follow the English journals in their calculations of the relative strength of the conciliation and anti-conciliation parties, and their predictions as to whether the bill will or will not be suffered to go into committee. Indeed, it seems to be of very little practical importance, so far as the ultimate fate of the Established Church in Ireland is concerned, whether the course urged by Lord Derby or that advocated by the Marquis of Salisbury shall prevail. In the former event the ministerial measure rejected by the Lords on its second reading would in all probability be returned to them before next December in exactly its present form, through the instrumentality of a prorogation and a new session in August, and the battle would then have to be fought over again with a tolerably well assured backing down on the part of the Lords on the second trial. If the bill should now pass its second reading and go into committee the result of any vital amendment or alteration by the peers would lead to a disagreement on the part of the Commons, a conference, and the eventual triumph of the Lower House. Thus, in any case, the fate of the Established Church in Ireland appears to be sealed, and the only question of vital interest now is as to the effect which the threatened conflict on this question between the Lords and Commons may have upon other and more important institutions.

In view of the almost universally acknowledged fact that the opposition of the Lords to the principle of disestablishment and disendowment can only temporarily delay, without ultimately defeating, the proposed reform, it appears singular that the present contest should have been invited by those who alone are in danger of suffering from its effects; and the defiant tone adopted by Lord Derby, and his gallant lieutenant, Lord Cairns, can only be accounted for on the supposition that they regard Mr. Gladstone's present bill as the precursor of other and more serious encroachments upon "vested rights," and deem it the part of prudence to resist the first advance of the enemy. It is very well known that the Irish Church bill is to be followed by an Irish Land bill; in other words, that where the special privileges of a Church which embraces in its faith only an insignificant minority of the Irish people have been swept away, an enlightened and progressive government will seek to remove other and more practical evils from this unfortunate island, even at the risk of interfering with the special privileges of a handful of non-resident land owners. It may well be that such shrewd statesmen as Lords Derby and Cairns understand the position of the present government better than their associates, and foresee that the Ministry that has once entered boldly on the path of reform can know no turning back or standing still, and that the demands of a people long deprived of their natural rights are certain to increase in proportion to their appreciation of their own strength. Under such circumstances it may be skilful generalship to give battle at once to the advancing host and to risk an engagement in the open field rather than to stand the danger of a siege within their own walls.

It is a notable fact that up to the present time the dash and daring are confined to the Lords, and they seem rather to court the conflict which must decide their fate. This, probably, arises from the feeling that to yield now is to give up forever all but the mere shadow of their old power, and that hereditary legislation may as well be abolished entirely as be made a mere bauble, like the mace carried before the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Commons. On the other hand, the reformers appear to be startled by the issue they themselves have raised. The tone of their several organs is significant of this apparently unaccountable position of the hostile forces. The *tory Standard*, which at first advocated the passage of the Church bill by the Lords in obedience to the popular will, after putting on record them protest against its principle, now seems day after day with defiant articles and calls on the aristocracy of [illegible] and the constitution. Let the House of Lords be buried in the ruins of the connection between Church and State, it cries, rather than yield to the dictation of the Commons, led by *the vulgar Bright and the traitor Gladstone*, and it warns its readers that when the House of Lords has *been got rid of* the assault of the radicals will be turned next against the throne. This is its course of reasoning:—

Nobody who has well considered the subject can doubt that the Crown excites no such feelings of envy and annoyance in the radical bosom as does the House of Lords, precisely because, while the latter is still an active and efficient power in politics, it is long since the former exercised the prerogative authority which in theory still unquestionably belongs to it. Of late years Mr. Bright has rather gone out of his way to parade a sort of sentimental regard for the throne, but we may observe, without much fear of dissent, that his affection for it is based on the belief that it covers rather than checks his ulterior designs. Lord Derby, on the contrary, he hates with a vulgar hate, on every occasion vulgarly expressed, because even his self-sufficiency can not persuade him that it does not present a formidable barrier to his levelling ambition. He cannot conceal from himself the fact that as a debating body it contains riper and more deliberate talent than any assembly to which he can ever hope to belong; that in its bosom are to be found men far more eloquent than himself—if eloquence means something more than volubility and indiscriminatory passion—and that the empty arguments or tricky diatribes which often persuade the mixed legislative body he addresses must fail to shake a select audience of highly cultivated, fastidious and practised debaters. Lastly, he is fully aware of the superiority of the House of Lords in dialectical force and oratorical good taste, conjoined to its power of voting raw or reckless measures, which irritates the more revolutionary elements which compose the Commons, and this feeling of constant irritation and annoyance tends to make its victims still more unreasonable, immoderate and swaying in their demands. Let the Crown veto any measure, and there can be no doubt there would be an immediate proposal to abolish it from the radical ranks.

The tory organ neither underrates the popular feeling against the Peers, nor evinces any disposition to bend before the storm. Those who have evinced a disposition to temporize find no sympathy in its columns. It says:—

The House of Lords is assailed just now by showers of petulant abuse. It stands in the way of people who are never disposed to regard it with favorable feelings. Every argument which democratic dislike of hereditary distinctions can furnish is freely used at this moment throughout the country, wherever the great question of the hour is discussed. In pot houses and drawing rooms, in clubs and railway carriages, the Lords stand in the forefront of the battle. The House of Lords, to a rumination over the prophecies of radicals who are declaring that the House of Lords will be swept away on the wave of popular enthusiasm which has already borne the Irish Church to its doom, to a review of old political dogmas and a reconsideration of old creeds. What is the use of the House of Lords? In what interest does it stand "amused by the rush of the song," in the midst of institutions which are bowing before a tide of democratic opinion? These are the questions which are asked on all hands by the party which lives on destruction. Nothing which the Lords could do at such a moment could be more unwise than to discuss such questions themselves. Who can ought for a thing to stand in its right? for whose interests does it believed in itself? It would be better that the Lords should adopt the haughtiest tone of self assertion they could invent rather than one of such unseasonable humility as that which the Duke of Argyll is so eager to display. In answer to that question—in whose interest do the Peers exist?—it would be better that they should answer boldly "In our own!" than continue and to plead mildly with their assailants and beg for toleration

Beside this bold language, the words of the Ministerial journals seem tame indeed. It is true, they insist that the Upper House must give way, but they treat their defiant opponents in a very gingerly fashion and protest over and over again against the idea that there is any desire to override the Peers or deprive them of any of their privileges. "He must be a traitor in effect, if not in meaning," says the Gladstone *Telegraph*, "who could desire to provoke an irreconcilable conflict between the Peers and the Commons." Even the *Star*, which goes with John Bright in the advance of the reform Ministry, is disposed to avoid a contest with the Upper House. It admits that the Peers are slow and unwilling to apprehend new political truths; that they are exclusive and segregate, live and move and have their being in the delusion that they possess a potential veto on legislation, and are wrong and stubborn in proportion as the rest of the world becomes enlightened and advanced. At the same time the *Star* repudiates any desire on the part of the Commons to object to the "nominal independence" of the Upper House, and declares that "no change in the composition of the House of Lords is necessary to win for it the ceremonial respect of the House of Commons; but, on the other hand, no change in its composition would induce the House of Commons to tolerate the stoppage of any important measure by the Peers." Even now, it says, there is no need of alarm on the part of the Lords, and it promises them that if they will pass the Irish Church bill with a good grace, the discussion on the Life Peerages bill in the Lower House will be mild and even complimentary. In the meantime, however, the Lords have taken alarm at the opportunity which the Life Peerages bill would afford the Commons to haul the Upper House over the coals of debate, and will check its passage in their own body.

He who runs may read in all this the inevitable certainty of a conflict between the Lords and Commons and of the final abolition of the Upper House [illegible] at present constituted. The Irish Church bill [illegible] not personally affect the peers, and might be [illegible] by them without damage to themselves or [illegible]. But it must be followed by other and [illegible] erial reforms, which in proportion as [illegible] political rights and liberties of the [illegible] the special privileges of the favored classes. [illegible] are the Lords to do? Must people must [illegible] they have no right or [illegible] Commons, and so act they admit their [illegible]? Or are they to power to oppose the will of the [illegible] ages only when the part of their own [illegible] on it can be make a stand for their ancient privi[leges] their own interests are assailed, and wi[ll] only urged against them that they suffered [illegible] of others to be swept away and evinced boldness when selfishness was their back. It was very certain that the position taken by the Ministerial organs, and which will be maintained by the majority of the Commons, that the House of Lords is not an independent branch of the Legislature, but must yield its convictions to the will of the Commons, virtually abolishes the hereditary body, if at least makes it a mere mockery of legislation, and leaves it without any real power. The Lords may throw out some bills—little enough that we care nothing about—say the Gladstone party; but they must not reject measures that we deem of importance and pass by large majorities. Why, then, send a bill to the House of Lords at all? How can the assent of the Upper House be necessary when its dissent is impossible? What advantage can there be in its consideration and discussion of a measure which it must perforce accept even against its strongest convictions of duty? On the other hand, if the Lords are really a branch of the National Legislature, with the same power as the Commons to pass or reject any bill that may come before them, and if their assent is absolutely necessary to the enactment of a law, what political liberty is left to the people, and how can any reform be secured or any existing evil removed? The Peers are hereditary legislators. The accident of birth gives them their seats in the Upper House, and no power can remove them. They may be bigotted, ignorant, intolerant; but the people cannot reach them. They are responsible to no one for their votes, and can defy every power except that of revolution. It is all very well to say that they dare not oppose the popular will, strongly expressed; but suppose they do so, regardless of consequences; what can reach them except that Cromwellian remedy which so speedily disposed of some of their predecessors?

It is plain that there is but one mode of removing the difficulty, and that is by electing the Peers by the popular vote and making them responsible to the people for their legislative action. The House of Lords is now either a mummery, without power, or it is a coequal branch of the Legislature, not chosen by the people and not responsible to any authority. If the former, then the nation is ruled by one House of the Legislature alone, and there is no check upon the popular branch, so generally conceded as necessary. If the latter, then despite the extension of the suffrage and the right to choose their own representations in the Commons, the people are really without any political power and at the mercy of a non-elective, irresponsible body. The election of the Peers would at once remove both these evils. It would create a House of Lords responsible to the people and with the power to hold a desirable check upon the Commons. It would besides greatly improve the character of the House, by opening the whole field of the nobility to the people and allowing them to choose the ablest men to be found there, independent of the accident of birth. The reform is too patent to be denied, and it will be singular if a man of John Bright's broad views, determined character and devotion to the cause of human progress does not at once inscribe upon his banner the words, "Away with hereditary legislation!"

FRANCE.

The Paris Races—Magnificent Scene—The Grand Prix—The Winning Horse—The Emperor and His Party—The Late Elections—Preparations for the Departure of the Chinese Embassy—The French Yacht Club.

PARIS, June 10, 1869.

The great race of the year that I announced in my last to come off on the 6th instant is over. A French horse that even its owner would not back was the winner. The weather was magnificent, rather hot for Paris, eighty-two degrees Fahrenheit at three o'clock in the afternoon. The drive to the race course in the Bois de Boulogne, through the Champs Elysées, the Avenue de l'Imperatrice and the Bois, at this season of the year is indescribably beautiful and one of the great attractions of the day. The grand stands, too, were crowded with the fashion of Paris. The imperial tribune, in the centre, glittered with the presence of royalty. Besides the Emperor, who looked wonderfully well, and the Empress, who seemed very gay, there was the Queen of Holland, the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, the Princess Matilde and their respective suites, all splendidly attired. Between the races vast crowds gathered in front of the tribune, as near as was allowed, and contemplated with great curiosity this galaxy of royal stars. Their comments were endless and amusing. "The Emperor grows no older," said one. "The Empress is the best looking among them," remarked another. "That one, at all events, seems in good condition," exclaimed a third, referring to the Princess Matilde, who has grown very stout, like her brother, Prince Napoleon. The mass of gorgeous equipages and exquisite toilets it is idle to describe, yet it is one of the great features of the races in the Bois. They are so near Paris that the [illegible] dust can do no damage to either.

The event of the day was the race between English and French horses for the Grand Prix. Some twelve horses started. The distance, one mile and seven furlongs. The time three minutes and twenty seconds. It was generally supposed that the English horse Drummer would win, but the English world here discovered the horse was not in good condition and they bet cautiously. For the brief period of the race the silence of the thousands present was remarkable, when suddenly the cry arose of Glaneur, and cheer on cheer filled the air as the French horse flew by the judges' stand and won the race. Drummer, the English champion, was only a head behind and had a fall which doubtless lost him the victory. The owner of Glaneur, one of the oldest breeders in France, as he mounted the tribune to receive the congratulations of the Emperor, was overwhelmed with bravos. To say nothing of the glory, he pockets 141,000 francs, over $28,000, gold as we say, besides the imperial gift of a splendid silver vase richly embossed. This great race was established in 1863, and since then three English and three French horses have won, but this year the French are one ahead. Can't we get up an American horse to run next year? Lorard Jerome was at the race, and has no doubt mile up his mind, like Tommy Dodd, "to go in and win," if he can only find a horse likely to accomplish the feat. He is as much on the *qui vive* for a horse as was Richard III. on Bosworth field.

It is time now to turn round and contemplate the great political race run here on Monday, but which will not be witnessed again for six years. At the last trial, two weeks ago, several of the candidates made a false start, as it were, and had to try it again, this time with better success, as far as Thiers and Jules Favre are concerned. It seems droll enough that these conspicuous men should have been outvoted only a fortnight ago and now come in at the head of the poll. This looks as if the Parisians were as fickle and illogical as the Athenians of old, or it may prove that their sober second thoughts induced them to abandon the demagogues first sustained and bright them back to politicians of shining abilities and great prestige. The truth of the matter is simply—that in the interval the political *chefs* and journalists of Paris changed their tactics and decided to throw over the ultras, or "reds," they had previously chaperoned and elect Thiers and Jules Favre. They concluded these brilliant and experienced orators would do more service to the opposition in the new Assembly than such virulent ranters as Rochefort and Raspail. They saw that public opinion was shocked at the elevation of two such men to the position of lawgivers, and that they had only strengthened Napoleon instead of the contrary. They changed their game and their men, which shows how shrewd they are and that the Emperor has formidable antagonists to contend with.

Of the sixty men elected on Monday the government has secured thirty members and the opposition twenty-eight. In two or three instances the two candidates have been elected for different seats, and new elections must ensue. Let us go a little into statistics on this occasion. The whole number of votes polled for the new Assembly were 8,00[illegible] and a fraction; of these the government has obtained 5,500,000 and the opposition 2,500,000. This gives a majority of 3,000,000 in favor of Napoleon considerable greater majority than Grant received in the United States, granting the difference in the vote. Further, out of the 5,500,000 for the government, 4,500,000 go it blind for the Emperor, while other million have elected candidates in favor of the dynasty, but independent on questions of polit[ics]. The 2,500,000 given to the opposition may be thus divided:—Nearly 1,000,000 for the Orleanist dynasty, 1,500,000 for a republic, and the remaining fract[ion] (only 153,000) for revolution. These figures I make exact, and the opposition admit them. There I am surprised that the London *Times* of yesterday states that nearly 3,500,000 had voted against the government and only 4,000,000 for it. This downright misrepresentation of facts, and showwishly that the *Times* has become an organ of the Bonaparte family living in England. This is no reason however, why it should deceive its readers. Let us to facts, as the HERALD always does, but [illegible] logic as it pleases.

This beyond a doubt a considerable addition to the numbers of the opposition in the new Assembly, in indicates that the two prominent events since last election, viz., the trip to Mexico and the Italian campaign, have caused dissatisfaction to many French people. The Emperor is considered respite and he is punished by an increase of the opposition members. However, the Emperor has about reason to be satisfied, and I have reason to know he is very well satisfied. At the end of eighteen years' reign he comes out of the ordeal of universal suffrage three millions ahead. At the end of eighteen years' reign poor Louis Philippe came out a little end of the horn, and had to take refuge in England. This proves that Napoleon, though younger with less experience than his predecessor managed France much better.

The case also of Thiers, who considers himself, now, a good deal greater man than Napoleon III. was the hero of the parliamentary government Louis Philippe, and after upsetting every man in succession he was not a member of, he finished by upsetting his royal master. No sooner was Napoleon elected President than he went to opposition, because he was not made cabinet and bottle washer, and what is the end of it, after twenty years of pitiless agression? Why he ran in these last election six different districts and was rejected in polling but 37,000 votes. He is deeply chagrined, I understand, at finding Napoleon, whom he tried to knock over *a la* Louis Philippe, so strong himself so weak. He takes a very *pessimist* view of things just now, I hear; but more of him anon. I think I have given you enough of politics to digest for to-day. I will add only one item more. For the week previous to the election of the 23d May the Post Office distributed over 21,000,000 of printed electoral cards, or, as we call them, documents, representing a receipt of nearly $100,000 in postage. This is good proof that the French are beginning to take a leading interest in politics, and it is time they should try to carry their views by firing off paper pellets of the brain, rather than discharging cannon at the barricades. If Napoleon effects so salutary a change as this in their old habits he will not have lived in vain.

Anson Burlingame, the American Chinese Envoy, is still in Paris, but is packing up for Berlin, his next destination. I have a good deal to tell about him and his visit to Paris that will be pleasant, perhaps entertaining, to hear, but I hesitate to go into the relation at the fag end of a letter that possibly has fatigued its readers already. Better reserve it for my next.

The French Yacht Club has come out in grand relief in its late election of officers. The Minister of Marine, or Navy Department, has become President, or, as we style it, Commodore, and two admirals figure as Vice Presidents. The Emperor, Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon are announced as patrons. Yacht clubs seem to be looking up generally. Cartes, that if New York has made great headway of late years, and the famous trip of some of its most daring members across the Atlantic in midwinter has vastly added to its renown, this bold feat has done a great deal to excite interest and rivalry in the clubs of England and France, and the Emperor is very desirous to stimulate young men of wealth and position to turn their attention to this manly pastime, as likely to encourage and develop maritime tastes in France, which is too much given up, assuredly, to the land-lubbers. I dare say this season will bring forth some exciting contests in the yachting world, and if no American can be found to bring over his horses to try a race on the Bois de Boulogne, let us hope that some of our more enterprising yachtmen will run over their fairy-like vessels and mount a broom at their masthead, like the Dutch admiral of yore, as they sail proudly and defiantly through the British Channel under the eyes of both England and France.

ROME.

The Return of His Holiness—The Festival of St. Philip Neri—A Grand Sight—Reception of the Pope at Albano—The Return to Castel Gandolfo—The Fete of the Infiorata.

ROME, June 1, 1869.

Yesterday evening the Castle of St. Angelo fired a salute of thirty guns to announce to the Romans the return of the Sovereign Pontiff from Castel Gandolfo, where he had been staying for four days, enjoying a little country air after the fatiguing successive ceremonies of Wednesday and Thursday, the festivals of St. Philip Neri and the Corpus Domini. The procession of this latter solemnity took place with the usual almost Oriental splendor which characterizes it, all the ecclesiastical corporations of Rome, regular and secular, in their varied garbs and costumes, from the ascetic Capuchin to the scarlet-robed Cardinal, preceding the Pontiff in slow and solemn march around the ample colonnade of St. Peter's. The group of the Pope carried aloft on the *talamo*, a sort of litter on which he sits, but appears to be kneeling before the consecrated wafer, which he holds aloft, from the effect of drapery artistically folded round his person, borne by eighteen sturdy porters in crimson cut velvet and surrounded by his Swiss guards and court prelates, is a most impressive sight, and owes its origin to the infirmities as well as the genius of Pope Alexander VII. (Chigi), who found walking inconvenient, and therefore conceived this mode of carrying the Host while being carried himself. The same Pontiff enriched the Vatican with the grand colonnade around which the procession passes and the noble staircase known as the *Scala Regia*, down which the Pope and the court proceed from the palace to join it.

On Friday evening the Pope drove out to Castel Gandolfo, the inhabitants of Albano, headed by the local authorities, offering their obeisance as his Holiness passed before the gates of that town. On the following afternoon the Pope drove through Albano, which, for the first time since the catastrophe of the cholera in 1867, assumed a really festive appearance in his honor. Pio Nono went to perform his evening orisons at the Jesuits' church at Gallero, a beautifully situated spot between Gensano and Ariccia, returning at sunset over the magnificent viaduct separating the latter town from Albano, or rather connecting the two. This noble structure was illuminated [illegible] magic effect, which the Pope contemplated from a pavilion erected for him on the adjoining heights. On Sunday morning his Holiness drove from Castel Gandolfo round the lake of Albano, and along the shady avenues to Ariccia, and thence to Gensano, and round the equally picturesque lake of Nemi to the little town of that name, to be present at the commemoration of the second centenary of the installation of a miraculous wooden crucifix in the church of the Franciscan minors, which is an object of great veneration to the peasantry for many miles round.

After this ceremony, at which, if I might say so without committing a bull, there were more spectators of all grades present than the town of Nemi could possibly hold, his Holiness, accompanied by Cardinals Antonelli and Di Pietro, visited the Duke of Braschi at his feudal mansion and partook of a collation prepared there. It is reported that the Pope was the more interested in this excursion because he intends to buy the Duke of Braschi's castle and possessions at Nemi, as well as his palace in Rome, to found a princely patrimony and title for one of his nephews, who would thus be enregistered in the *libro d'Oro* at the Capitol among the nobility of Rome, but we have seen so very little tendency to nepotism on the part of Pio Nono during his long reign that I do not attach much credit to this rumor.

About twelve o'clock the Pope was returning to Castel Gandolfo by the same shady groves and alleys, saluted with bands of music and petards at the outskirts of Gensano and Ariccia, the

SOUTH AMERICA.

PARAGUAY.

News from the Camp—Prevailing Determination of the People to Conquer or Die—Presentation Address of General MacMahon.

We have received a file of papers direct from the headquarters of General Lopez up to April 23, dated from Piribebui, from which we make the following extracts:—The *Estrella* states that Minister MacMahon arrived at the camp of Pikysyry about December 14, 1868, where he met with an enthusiastic reception, and was present at the battle of Itaybate on December 21. The encampment at Pikysyry is described as a most beautiful and healthy locality, and not alone are the men greatly improving in condition, but the wounded are rapidly recovering. Great enthusiasm prevails through the army and people generally, who have adopted the motto, "Conquer or Die." Large deposits of salt have been discovered in various parts of the republic, especially in the Cordilleras. The Fifty-fourth battalion of Marshal Lopez's army was treacherously delivered into the hands of the allies at the battle of Itaybate by two officers named Thompson and Carillo. The patriot forces (the whites) are most inveterate in their hatred to the allies (the blacks), and the men are so eager for the fray that they barely allow themselves the required rest from the arduous fatigues of the campaign.

On December 14 Minister MacMahon went to the camp at Pikysyry, where he presented his credentials to Marshal President Lopez, accompanied by the following address:—

I have the honor to place in your hands the letter from the President of the United States, accrediting me as the representative of the government of the United States to that of the republic of Paraguay. It pleases me to believe that no questions or difficulties exist that may tend to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries; and the duty I now accomplish in presenting to you the assurance of good feeling and sincere friendship borne by the government and people of the United States towards the government and people of Paraguay is consequently still more agreeable to me. The government of the United States, while maintaining strict neutrality towards all nations with which it is in peace, does not wish to dissemble the fact that it evinces great interest in the States of this continent, and witness with deep sorrow the continuation of a prolonged war in the States of La Plata. May I hope that soon it may be my pleasant duty to congratulate you on the restoration of an honorable peace? It would be a great satisfaction to my government if its good offices, which are at all times willingly offered to belligerent nations, can be efficacious in speedily realizing th a happy result. In conclusion, allow me to express the personal satisfaction I feel at being presented to you, with whose name I have so long been familiar in connection with the memorable struggle so long sustained by the republic of Paraguay with an unparalleled magnanimity.

To which the President replied in the following terms:—

SENOR MINISTER—It is a pleasure to receive the autograph by which the President of the United States of America accredits you as resident Minister. In your presence in this camp, I not only see a proof of the friendship existing between the two countries, but also the sympathetic interest taken in the fate of my country by the government of the American Union, whose Minister is the first of all the friendly Powers to offer me congratulations in the midst of the clash of arms arising from a struggle now so prolonged. If, unfortunately, this prolongation has not terminated sooner, if the kind offices invoked in the name of the great republic of America have been fruitless, and my earnest wishes for a lasting and honorable peace have been in vain, the fault is far from being mine. It is gratifying to me, Mr. Minister, to see one of the distinguished figures of the great war through which the republic of the North has lately passed here among us, to bear witness to the sacrifices and real heroism with which a people can fight for its existence. Mr. Minister, I sincerely appreciate the expression of unparalleled magnanimity which you applied to the people of Paraguay, and to the honorable mention that you were pleased to make of my name.

BRAZIL.

The Point of General Webb's Quarrel and Settlement—The Emperor's Speech—Pro-Slavery Majority in Congress—Finances and Commerce—Staples of Production—The War in Paraguay—How the United States Minister Was Heard From—A Defeated Expedition.

RIO JANEIRO, May 26, 1869.

The grand topic of conversation which arose simultaneously with and altogether eclipsed the ceremony of opening the legislative sessions of the General Assembly has been, for the last fourteen days, the diplomatic quarrel between General Webb and the Brazilian Ministry, which caused the American Envoy to demand and the Brazilian Cabinet to send him his passports on the 12th. As General Webb has published all the correspondence preceding the suspension of relations, I will merely state that the dispute arose on the negotiations in regard to the compensation required from the Brazilian government for the alleged wrongful seizure of the whaler Canada in 1856, which negotiations were transferred last fall to Washington, without notifying Mr. Webb for some time, by the Brazilian government, which requested, through its Minister there, the United States government to make a re-examination and revisal of the claim, which Mr. Secretary Seward promised, and which Mr. Webb says was done, and resulted in the issuing to him of fresh instructions, dated January 23, 1869, ordering the American Minister to propose to accept the reduced sum of $70,000. At the last moment the dispute has been rearranged between General Webb and the Brazilian government. The government received by the packet information from its Minister in Washington in regard to the issue of the instructions, and both parties having got over their first heat they were not unwilling to kiss and be friends. I understand the Brazilian government has said that, having received the notification, there was no obstacle to entertaining the claim, and that the American Minister then retired his suspension of diplomatic intercourse, with, I am assured, the result of the immediate settlement of the Canada claim in the terms of the proposal from Mr. Seward.

The Emperor came down to the Chambers on the 12th, in full state, and opened the legislative sessions with the customary speech, which tells the nation what it knows as well as the speaker. However, the speech, if not remarkable for what it said, was somewhat notable for what it did not say, perfect silence being maintained in regard to the emancipation bill, which was announced in last year's speech. It is true no one was surprised, as the present Cabinet is thoroughly pro slavery, and is as unwilling to give liberty to the blacks as it is to give the usufruct of it to the whites of Brazil.

The House of Representatives (Deputies) proves not to have a single liberal in it. Last year it had about 100 liberals and only some ten conservatives, and if a liberal ministry should by any chance get into power it would of course dissolve the Chamber, and we would see a new house next year, composed almost totally of liberals so beautiful is the working of the representative system in Brazil.

The estimates of the year 1870-71 have been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance.

According to it the estimated revenue would be $71 000 000 and the ordinary expenditure $83,435 464, leaving a deficit, irrespective of any further charges for interest and differences of exchange, of $10 335 464. This deficit the Minister proposes to meet by increased import duties, and in accordance with his views the House committee has reported a bill adding forty per cent to the present duties on foreign goods entered for consumption, abolishing the collection of fifteen per cent in gold, and raising the dues on free goods to five per cent, the additional duties of two per cent to five per cent and placing five per cent of additional duties on the goods not chargeable with such, which changes are estimated to produce about $12,200,000, but which will be lessened $1,000 000 by abolishing the duties on re-export and reloading, the municipality, tithes, the half per cent on national produce and the three per cent on foreign products cleared for consumption and shipped with duty paid certificates. It is also proposed to levy landing and shipping dues in the Custom House and to charge for warehouse rent therein from the day of landing the goods.

The direct foreign importation for consumption was in 1867-8, $1 8 259 000, or 3 5 per cent less than in the years 1866-7, but 8.4 per cent more than the average of the five preceding years.

The exports of native products abroad were in 1867-8, $181,761 000, being an increase of $25,467 000 over those of 1866-7, and of $40,140 000 over the average of the five preceding years. These increases are in part due to the depreciation of the currency and in part to increased export of coffee.

The export of cotton in 1867-8 was 48,300 tons, against 38,420 tons in 1866-7, and 27,360 tons the average of the five years preceding.

The exports of sugar in 1867-8 were 124,444 tons, against 116,650 tons in 1866 7, and 122,700 tons the average of the five years preceding.

The exports of coffee in 1867-8 were 207,810 tons, against 186,516 tons in 1866-7, and 144,865 tons the average of the five years preceding.

As the Brazilian paper milreis is now about equivalent to fifty cents paper the above figures will be easily estimated in dollars. In regard to the deficit for the year ending June 30 next, the sum of $79,194,200 represents only the amount arising from paid or ascertained expenditures and must be very considerably increased on a settlement of the accounts belonging to the year, especially as the Minister of Finance stationary had in view to make it appear that his year of finance is vastly less costly than that of 1867-68, when his predecessor, Zacharias, reigned over the treasury.

Taking the cost of the war up to the 1st of July next, it can be safely taken at $400,000 000, and if the actual campaign and the settlement of its accounts take only $100,000 000 more the country may think itself well off.

Coffee is the only article of importance from which any increase in real value of exportation has occurred, the export of 1867-68 having been about 300,000 sacks more than that of the year before. A steady increase of production has been going on in cotton, but the increased weight exported has been more than counterbalanced by the lowering of its price in the foreign markets. The sugar crops have been about stationary for many years, and indeed show a tendency to lessened productions, both from the withdrawing of slaves from the northern provinces to the coffee districts of the middle provinces and from the disease in the cane, arising, many believe, from the botanic absence of lime in the maritime districts of Brazil, which are especially devoted to this staple. As regards tobacco the yield is so variable that it is difficult to ascertain whether its production is increasing or not. Gum elastic shows a steady increase of late years, and its augmentation will be likely to continue, inasmuch as it is being more collected in provinces south of Para, and the extension of steam navigation on the Amazon tributaries is stimulating its collection in the Amazon valley.

From Paraguay we hear that the lost babe in the woods—General McMahon—has at length been heard from, through the agency of a British officer whom the Comte d'Eu had allowed to pass with an escort of Brazilians to the Paraguayan outposts. The English officer delivered a despatch for Lopez, and on getting its answer he was also handed two packages of despatches from General McMahon, which this American Minister said he had been foiled four times in trying to forward, as the allied troops fired upon the white flag and would not hold communication. They did thus by order of the generals, who at first alleged that as Lopez was nothing but a runaway, hiding in the woods, it was below the dignity of the allies to recognize him as a belligerent. Latterly, the reason given was that they could not send a flag until both armies were in face. However, the Comte d'Eu is above the petty spite which was felt towards the American Minister for making friends with Lopez, and he was going to let an officer pass his lines to deliver the Washington despatches to the Minister.

The expedition up the river Manduvira to destroy the Paraguayan steamers turned out to be a most unmanaged fizzle, and the Brazilian iron clads and steamers were very nearly caught in a Paraguayan rat trap, escaping, indeed, by a very close shave. They got up all right within a mile or two of the steamers, which appeared to be beached; but they then found so little water that even a steam launch could not get on. They then landed a party to go and destroy the vessels, but the men had scarcely started when they saw a strong force of Paraguayans cavalry quietly waiting until they should get out of the cover of the cannon of the vessels; so they had to return, finding the Paraguayans were not such fools as had been expected. As nothing could be done the vessels backed down stream. All night they heard chopping, and next morning they found the Paraguayans had been at work felling trees into the narrow river. They managed to get along, finding things worse and worse as they got down, the Paraguayans evidently having been working from the mouth up. Next they came to a place where strong vines had been secured across and others left floating to catch the screws and choke them. Finally they came to where fortifications had been made, many cables stretched across and torpedoes laid, while a force of Paraguayans, stated at 1,000 men, with two field pieces, fired on them and tried to capture the vessels. The assailants were, however, beaten off, and the guns of the monitors cleared the banks and enabled the crews to cut the cables and let the vessels pass down to the Paraguay. The Brazilians report some eight casualties on board; but they say if they had delayed a day or two later they would have been trapped. Half a dozen Paraguayans were captured.

The military movements made amounted to little, consisting of a reconnoitring expedition which came across no enemies and one or two small skirmishes between outposts. The Brazilian General is getting his army to rights, and has bought 15,000 horses for his cavalry and trains. Until everything is ready and his whole army thoroughly equipped and supplied he does not intend to move, not wishing to be delayed in the face of the enemy for want of supplies. His adjutant, Captain Salgado, of the iron-clad Brazil (now repairing in Brazil), was employed in arranging transports for the immense supplies of fodder, &c., bought at Buenos Ayres. On a vessel he was in two Paraguayans were quarrelling. He interfered, and the result was they joined and pitched him into the river, and only for being an excellent swimmer he would have been drowned.

A private letter from Montevideo says that the Argentine province of Corrientes had been invaded from Entre Rios, with the connivance of Urquiza, by Caceres, with some 2,500 men, and that he had beaten the government troops there, killing their commander and fifty men. He is also said to have ravaged the country and pressed all the villages he passed through. The Brazilian papers do not make mention of this affair, and the report must be considered very doubtful, although not improbable.

The financial troubles at Montevideo were still unsettled at late dates, and the Chamber of Deputies was legislating without a legal quorum, in consequence of the secession of a part because of disputes as to continuing to exact specie payments, and it was thought disturbances are on the point of occurring.

The interior districts of the Northern provinces, from Ceara down into Bahia, are represented to be very badly off for want of the usual rains, and the people appear to be in many parts so famishing that they were threatening to march into the villages and towns to take food. Measures were being taken to send some food to them from the seaboard at the expense of their respective provinces. The last two years have been so unusually dry that crops have altogether failed in many places of the interior referred to, which, indeed, is always liable to destructive droughts, and where the streams also dry up in summer as a usual thing.

Exchange to-day is 18¾ pence per milreis for bank ninety days' sight drafts on London. Sovereigns are 13$300. Gold 149.

THE YERGER-CRANE HOMICIDE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Proceedings of Friday, June 18—Close of the Case for the Prosecution.

The military commission met to-day, and after examining six witnesses, closed the case for the government. Much of the testimony was as to the wounds of which Colonel Crane died.

Captain John H. Barthoit, assistant surgeon, United States Army, testified to examining the body of Colonel Crane. He found four wounds made by a sharp cutting instrument—three on his body and one on his left arm. One wound was a quarter of an inch inside of the left nipple, the upper end of the wound being two and a half inches higher and nearer the middle line of the body. In this wound the fourth rib was cut across. Another wound was under his left arm pit, about two inches in length, horizontally, as a man stands, and about two inches in length. It passed in between two ribs, notching them both, and was very deep—as far as the longest fingers could reach. The third wound was on the left side of his back, two inches below the last rib. This cut was two and a half to three inches long. It passed backward and cut off one of the spines. Witness felt the piece of bone with his finger, and endeavored to extract it, but it was lost in the blood and flesh. The fourth wound was through his left arm, near the bend of the elbow. The knife entered on the outer side of the arm, where the cut was two inches in length, and emerged on the inner side of the arm, where it showed a cut of a quarter of an inch in length. Colonel Crane's death was unquestionably caused by the two wounds in the chest. The wound in his side was full of blood; had bled excessively, saturating his clothing and continued to ooze for several hours after his death.

Dr. F. Harrington testified to carrying the challenge of Yerger to Colonel Crane, saw the deceased at the Mayor's office on the 8th, the day of his death, Colonel Crane read the letter, and said he would not meet Mr. Yerker on the street; he did not carry arms—never had in his life—and said, "In this matter I have been simply acting in the honest discharge of my duty as Mayor of the city," several citizens had declined to pay their taxes till Yerger paid his, he said that he did not know Yerger, some called him Colonel Yerger, others Prince Yerger, Yerger had sent him a despatch from Memphis not to take advantage of his absence; had answered that he had already waited twenty days, and could wait no longer, witness begged Colonel Crane not to go on the street afterward, he delivered this message to Yerger, who was much excited thereat; witness went to dinner, and before he returned Colonel Crane was killed.

Arthur Walters hospital steward, examined the body of Colonel Crane. No arms of any kind were found on his person

George W. Bird testified to Yerger saying, as he passed witness' store on the 8th, 'I intend to kill the damned Yankee s— of a b— "?

J. L. Carter testified that Yerger came to him on the morning of the 8th, and said he expected to have a difficulty with Colonel Crane. He asked the witness to prescribe a drink of whiskey and gentian, which he drank. He took off his gold sleeve buttons and left them with the witness, but gave no reason for so doing

Angelo Miazze testified that no arms were found on the body of Colonel Crane. After witness got into the house, Colonel Crane breathed twice and then died. The witness then closed his eyes.

The prosecution here closed their case, and the commission adjourned till Monday.

THE DELAWARE FRUIT CROP—ENORMOUS YIELD.—The fruit and vegetable crops of Delaware, it is asserted, will largely exceed the estimates made at the commencement of the season. Already over 1,018,750 quarts of strawberries have been sent over the railroads, and the season is not yet closed. This quantity does not include the shipments by water or the berries taken by the fruit-canning establishments or converted into wine. It is calculated that the crop of the entire peninsula will yield over two million quarts, or 62,500 bushels. The shipments of cherries and peas have also been large, and the early potatoes are coming into market in large quantities. The blackberry and whortleberry crops are also extraordinary, and it is anticipated that the estimate of 21,000 quarts of the raspberry will fall below the quantity actually sent to the Northern cities. The peach crop will also be abundant, and agents are already in Delaware buying the fruit while on the trees. The railroad companies have prepared over 400 properly ventilated and shelved cars for the transportation of the peaches. It is believed that these arrangements will be hardly sufficient to move the fruit, and that more cars and sailing vessels will be required.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 21.*

CHINA.

J. Ross Browne and His Movements—The Burlingame Treaty—English Opposition to It—Misrepresentations—Do the Chinese Desire Progress?—Both Sides of the Picture—The Prohibition Against Opium.

HONG KONG, April 28, 1869.

The American Minister, J. Ross Browne, arrived here on the 24th ult. He remained here a few days and then departed in the United States steamer Monocacy on a tour of inspection of the open ports. He has visited Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghae, and is now on his way to Tientsin. So far, the new American Minister has created a very favorable impression, and it is confidently hoped and believed that he will take care that American interests shall keep pace with those of other countries.

That everlasting bugbear, the Burlingame treaty, still occupies four-fifths of the attention of the journals published in China. Even Sir Rutherford Alcock, who used to pet Burlingame, and has spoken of him in very high terms, has had to go with the current of English opinion and has turned his back upon the universal ambassador. Sir Rutherford entirely excepts to Mr. Burlingame's idea that the Chinese mission means progress. Some time ago the British Minister invited private opinions to be addressed to him in relation to the revision of the treaty. Among those who answered this call was the inevitable Dr. Macgowan, who, like Horace Greeley, never misses an opportunity to write a letter if there is any show of its being afterwards published. He took occasion to urge Sir Rutherford to again try and get the consent of the Chinese government to allow him to go on with his telegraph schemes. The answer is very interesting, from the fact that his Excellency has taken this opportunity to "go back" on his old chum. Here it is. It is addressed, of course, to the English Consul at Shanghae, through whom the Dickens letter was forwarded:—

PEKIN, March 12, 1869.

SIR—I have received your despatch No. 17, of the 22d of February, with its enclosure from Dr. Macgowan, advocating the expediency of continuing to press upon the attention of the Chinese government the uses and benefits of telegraphy. As to the expediency of this course, that must in some degree depend upon the probability of any beneficial result following. So far, the effect of all the arguments adduced, and the constant representations made, of the advantages to be derived from railroads and telegraphs have not been such as to encourage any sanguine hopes of progress in this or any other direction.

You may inform Dr. Macgowan, however, that there is no argument in favor of telegraphy referred to in his letter which has not been repeatedly and earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen; and no objection to it, on the part of the Chinese, that has not been met in the way he would indicate by my colleagues and myself. You may also add that of the desire for progress which the Chinese Mission now in Europe assured Dr. Macgowan's countrymen was so ardent and general with the rulers in China there is no evidence here. If any hopes are built upon its existence, therefore, I fear there is nothing but disappointment in store for those who indulge in them. Projections of telegraphs, railroads and other plans for the sudden development of the resources of this country are but losing their time while the government here shows no disposition to entertain their protests. I think it is more in the interest of all who are occupied that they should know the truth than be deluded by false hopes and expectations of changes which are still far in the distance.

It seems to be forgotten that all treaties hitherto made with China have been such as were dictated by foreign Powers, and in accordance with their views rather than those of the other contracting party. The revision at present in contemplation will take place under totally different circumstances. Nothing new can find place therein which is directly contrary to Chinese views of their interests in relation with foreign Powers. If the rulers of China cannot be made to see the advantage to themselves and the nation, as well as the practicability and safety of inland steam navigation, railroads and telegraph lines, or the working of mines, and residence of merchants in the interior with ex-territorial privileges attaching, it is very certain they will not yield to any force of argument and reason or earnestness of friendly counsel; and if these do not prevail, what other means remain apart from the employment of force and means of coercion? But this would be to make the refusal to listen to our suggestion and demands for increased advantages a *casus belli*. It cannot be necessary to remind Dr. Macgowan that, so far as this ultima ratio of governments and nations is concerned, the United States of America could be no party after the signature of the "additional articles," and the assurances they contain. It is quite certain they will not force telegraphy, or any other improvement, upon an unwilling government here. And, I may add, it is equally certain that such a course would be contrary to the letter and spirit of the instructions of the British government, and opposed to the whole course and tendency of public opinion at home. Whatever, therefore, may be the desire of the best friends of China, and of foreign merchants, to see her advance in the path of progress, and enjoy the increased prosperity which the adoption of the several improvements referred to would do so much to secure, I cannot feel justified, in the present aspect of affairs, in holding out any hopes of material modification in the policy or disposition of the Chinese government in regard to telegraphs, and other similar innovations on established customs and habits.

You are at liberty to forward a copy of this despatch to Dr. Macgowan for his information. Your obedient servant, R. ALCOCK.

Yet immediately following this backsliding of Sir Rutherford Alcock comes the report that the following twenty-nine articles are to be added to the foreign treaties as soon as the ambassadors return. If these are *bona fide*, and the Chinese government actually intends to enforce them, to my mind it looks very much like "progress." The following is a true translation of the supposed addition —

1. The Hai-shan coal mines near Pekin to be opened, and a railway constructed to Tientsin to convey the coal to the shipping.

2. A wharf and breakwater to be constructed at Taku, where vessels with cargoes of grain or of foreign goods may discharge to without entering the river, in order to obviate the risk of collision by steamers.

3. The bar at Taku to be deepened by means of steam dredges, for the convenience of navigation.

4. A lighthouse to be erected on the Taku breakwater to indicate its position at night.

5. The customs office for inspection of goods at Tientsin, being at too great a distance from the business quarter or from the other customs departments of the office for the receipt of dues and the Customs bank shall be collected together.

6. Local authorities shall not offer any obstruction to the Protestant Christians, wherever they may come, but shall accord the same respect to them as to the Roman Catholics.

7. Local authorities having failed, through ignorance of the character of passports, to afford protection to foreigners, who are obliged to take out these documents when travelling in the interior, it will be the duty of the central government to advertise the local authorities of the nature of passports and of their duty to afford protection.

8. No obstruction shall be offered to foreigners purchasing land and building or renting houses in any part of the empire for the purpose of trade, not to travelling for the purposes of preaching, pleasure or trade.

9. Foreign boats may proceed to an district or province, whether for pleasure or trade in the latter case they must pay the regular duties.

10. Imports from a foreign country, having paid the regular customs duty, shall be subject to no impots at inland barriers.

11. The central government will use steam machinery to be procured for the removal of all obstructions to navigation in ports and rivers frequented by foreign vessels, and will erect lighthouses and buoys to mark the neighborhood of dangers.

12. No limit of time shall be placed to the liberty of re exporting foreign goods to other ports of China, and presentation of the certificate payment at port of entry shall free them from all further tax.

13. In former times China had certain disagreements with foreign nations, but, of late, a better understanding has taken place, foreign ministers are allowed to reside at Pekin; and commerce has been enabled to reach its present pitch of prosperity. Thibet and the whole of the eighth provinces are therefore thrown open to foreign life, that plenty may displace want, and still greater profit abound.

14. It is proposed that foreigner all be at liberty to proceed to Mongolia and Kirin for the purpose of trade, tillage, or pasture (lit., "breeding animals").

15 It is proposed that foreigners shall be allowed to construct railways and telegraph in the eighteen provinces and in Thibet. As these works are eminently calculated to further commercial and military operations, not only shall none offer no obstruction, but they shall give every assistance in their power.

16. The central government has determined upon allowing foreigners to open coal and iron mines throughout the whole of China and Thibet, and to use foreign appliances for the purpose.

17. The central government will erect commodious bonded warehouses to be erected at every coast port open to foreign trade, where eign goods may be lodged until customs duties are paid thereon.

18 The central government will enforce on all silver-smelting establishments the necessity of stamping the weight and quality of these on each piece they turn out.

19. The central government will instruct the provincial mints to coin a tael coin, consisting of one-tael, half-tael, quarter-tael and ten-cent pieces.

20. The central government will promulgate and vigorously carry out a series of statutes to prevent the failure (lit., "wanton fire") of Chinese banks.

21. It is proposed to allow the export of English salt, and its sale in the interior by eign merchants, under a tax calculated on the price at which it is sold.

22 All Li Kin taxes paid at inland barriers by foreigners, on their goods, shall be refunded if the goods are not sold.

23. Hitherto foreign merchants have not been allowed to trade or set up establishments at Pekin, but as foreign ministers have long resided there, and Chinese and foreigners have become mutually acquainted, the prohibition shall at once be withdrawn, and foreigners allowed to trade at the open ports.

24. All duties on the transport of native coal within the limits of the empire are revoked. All native coal exported beyond Hong Kong shall pay an *ad valorem* duty.

25. The coast trade duty on native produce, whether foreign or native owned, may be covered by one payment.

26. The central government will open the Yellow river and its inner waters to foreign trade and steamers.

27. It has hitherto been the rule that all business foreign merchants may have with the authorities should be transacted through their consuls—a very circuitous method. Foreigners shall hereafter be at liberty, everywhere, to communicate in person directly with the authorities without the intervention of the consuls.

28 Opium and all other goods from India shall be treated exactly like goods from other foreign countries, when transported to the interior.

29 All native products which now pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent are now conveyed by steamers; but when, on the construction of railways for their transport, these goods shall have become cheaper a proportionate reduction shall be made in the duties.

I stated some time ago that the Chinese government had issued a fresh edict prohibiting the importation of opium. This was a mistake. The edict really prohibits the growth of that article within the empire. Whether it is the intention of enforcing the decree is as hard to tell as to unravel a proposition in Chinese metaphysics. I believe really it has only been issued in order to give the Governors of the different provinces a chance for another squeeze, and will, most probably, be as righteously taken advantage of and as rigidly enforced as the whiskey duties in America. The edict reads thus:—

Regarding the memorial presented by Censor Yew-pag Chuen, "conveying strict prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy in order to save the people from ruin," we find that the evils arising from the cultivation of that plant have a serious effect on the livelihood of the people. At first commenced in Kansun, and from thence extended to Shinse and Shanse, and until lately the cultivation of the same has been taken up in some parts of Kiangsu, Honan and Shantung. Ignorant people being ambitious of profit, have neglected the evils; they only see what is before them, and the consequence will be that all rich plantations will be cultivated with that useless shrub, which will be very serious to the livelihood of the people. Strict prohibition had once been ordered, and we now again command you, Governor Generals and Governors, to give immediate instructions to your officers to notify fully to the people that the prohibition is being enforced, and should any bad characters dare to set the prohibition at defiance they will be instantly visited with the full penalty of the law. Should any of the magistrates of the different districts fail to have this properly attended to, and thereby allow himself to be misled by his under officers and constables under false representations, let his superiors immediately cause him to be reported and punished, and do not you conceal his conduct in the slightest degree.

Let this be fully notified throughout the empire, and obey you this our command.

TUNGCHI, 7th year, 12th moon, the 20th day (February 1, 1869).

Major General Brunker, Commander of her Majesty's forces in China and Japan, died suddenly on the 24th inst., of apoplexy. Colonel Norman, of the Tenth regiment, now at Yokohama, is senior in command until the General's successor is appointed.

From Shanghae we hear that Tricompte Brenier de Montmorand, Consul General for France at that port, has been removed, to be appointed Consul General at New York. The Shanghae papers speak of his departure with great regret, as his administration there has given general satisfaction.

Low-a-Sow, the Chinaman accused of the murder of Mr Holworthy, reported in my letter two months ago, has been fully committed for trial at the next General Sessions.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Defaults in Whiskey and Other Cases.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The following cases having been called on for trial and the claimants of the property proceeded against having failed to appear to defend, all the property was declared condemned by default:—

The United States vs. Nine Barrels Whiskey, found at No. 315 Greenwich street; vs. About Twelve Thousand Gallons Whiskey, found at No. 168 Cherry street; vs. Twenty-four Barrels Whiskey, marked "J (in a diamond), Boston," seized on the pier of the Stonington Steamboat Company; vs. Ten Barrels Whiskey, 214 Franklin street; vs. Ten Barrels Whiskey, New Hampton Railroad station; vs. Ten Barrels Whiskey, &c., West Nineteenth street, near Tenth avenue; vs. A Quantity of Whiskey, &c., 253 West Forty-third street; vs. A Quantity of Whiskey, &c., Fifty-fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; vs. Fifteen Barrels Whiskey, 101 North Moore street; vs. Ninety-eight Barrels Whiskey, 15 Cedar street; vs. One Still, &c., Forty-fifth street, near East river; vs. Two Cases Tobacco and Six Barrels Whiskey, pier No. 21 North river vs. Eleven Barrels Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, northeast corner Twenty-second street and Second avenue; vs. Cases Plug Tobacco, marked "B," 122 Water street; vs. Ten and a Half Boxes Plug Tobacco, marked "C," 122 Water street.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Dangers of Mining Stocks.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Mr. H. Van Wyck, Committee of Jacob Southert, vs. George A. Bache.—This is the civil side of the criminal proceeding which has recently been dismissed by Justice Dodge. The complaint sets out that Bache, at different times in the summer of 1867, forged and obtained money on a forged check for $2,500, a forged check for $150 50 and a forged note for $1,500, drawn in the name of Jacob Southert, who, in March following, was declared a lunatic. The criminal complaint was supported solely on the affidavit of G. W. Newton, who swore that he saw Mr. Bache write the $2,000 check to his own order and sign it with Mr. Southert's name; that Mr. Bache then endorsed it over to him (Newton) and Newton took it and presented it at the bank and got the money on it. Justice Dodge rejected the criminal complaint on Newton's bad character. An affidavit of the same man and the complaint in the case were the basis of the order of arrest. The defendant now moves to vacate the order of arrest. His own affidavit relates his case, and is in reply in a measure to a second complaint of the committee, charging him with defrauding Southert by selling him 9,000 shares of New Jersey Central Copper mine stock for an aggregate price of $24,000. This affidavit sets out that his acquaintance with Southert commenced by Mr. Newton, with whom he had but little acquaintance, coming to him and telling him that for a commission he would put him in relation to a man who was great on speculation, and to whom he could sell his copper mine stock; that on his telling him he would make it right Newton told him of Southert and where he could generally be found, at a drug store at the corner of Varick and Franklin; that he (Bache) called on him and introduced the copper mine stock to his notice, Southert at the same time telling him of various other speculations he had made; that the defendant made no representations himself, but gave him the prospectus of the company; that Southert did not buy them, but, as he was informed, went to members of the company, and even to Plainfield, where the mine was situated, to make inquiries, and finally took it on his own judgment, as expressed in the receipt given by him, that this negotiation was for the first 6,000 shares, for which Southert was to pay $2 50 per share, but there was quite a question as to the terms of payment. Bache says that some of this stock he had picked up at various times at from forty cents to two dollars, but to get the complete 6,000 shares he had to purchase some more stock at two dollars; that the terms of payment were somewhat debated, Southert at one time agreeing to pay $2,500 cash, and the balance in notes at one, two and three months; but afterwards being straitened, until a mortgage could be got through on his property, paid but $500, and gave him a demand note for $2,000; that after one or two interviews Southert said he was in funds and gave him a check for the $2,000 note; that the day after he got this check Newton came into his office, demanding rather blusteringly his commission; that Bache said he would make it right, but he had only got $2,500 as yet, and after some explanation gave the $2,000 check to Newton to collect for him; that the bank objected to the first note, that it was blurred, and advised Newton to get a new one; that Bache took the note up to the drug store, saw Mr. Southert, told him of the trouble, and Mr. Southert then drew another check; he writing it, he believes on the safe, which is the first check in question; that as to the other note and check their history is this: his brother having a farm in Westchester, on which was a mortgage for $450, Newton went to him and suggested that he could get a purchaser of it for $5,500; that Newton did check Bache for $5,100; a third party being interposed between Bache and Southert, and received the consideration in various notes, of which he kept $500 as commissions, &c., and gave the other notes, two of which were for $1,500, to defendant's brother, from whom they came to the defendant; that one of these notes was paid and the other protested; that for this last note Southert paid by the check in this suit for $150; that subsequently Mr. Van Wyck came to him and insisted on his giving up all the notes he then held, and that on his resistance Mr. Van Wyck told him that Mr. Southert had disposed of all his property, and if he did not yield a commission of lunacy would be issued and he would get into trouble and get nothing, which is denied as to the latter part by Mr. Van Wyck; that after some time, and after the issuing of the commission of lunacy, he gave up the notes he then held ($10,500) and took back a receipt expressing that this was a surrender of all claims of the estate against him for $2,500 advanced by Southert to him of the statement as to his having no property were correct. He says that nothing more was done till the holder of the $450 mortgage on his brother's farm commenced a foreclosure, when Mr. Van Wyck insisted on his stopping that proceeding, and that on his refusing, these proceedings were commenced. Two affidavits are appended, to the effect that in a recent conversation in a lucid interval Mr Southert confirmed all the statements of the above affidavit referring to facts within his personal knowledge. There is an affidavit of the cashier of the Chatham Bank that he believes the signatures genuine. There are affidavits to show that Newton is a companion of thieves, and planned the Lovejoy robbery, and is unworthy of belief. On the other side the plaintiff produces affidavits of several experts, who are satisfied that the signatures are forgeries. He produces the affidavit of Mr. Rogers, who sold the defendant 6,000 shares at twenty-five cents for the express purpose of a resale at forty cents to Southert. Under Bache's representations Mr Rogers' unwilling acknowledgment that he did not trust to Bache's veracity even under oath; that he received one note of Southert's for $2,500 for payment of the whole $6,000, paying him back after discount $809. The affidavits of two persons, who state that Mr. Southert denied the authenticity of the signature of Mr. Van Wyck also deny the truth of the statement as to his pressure on the defendant, or that there was any settlement whatever of the three notes; that he did not know of these three notes till after the surrender of the $10,500 of notes to him, they being in the possession of Mr. Southert's former attorney. Mr. Sheffield also remembers the visit of Bache when he claims to have got the $2,000 check, that had it been given he thinks he would have known it, but does not. The $1,500 note was, it is sworn, in the handwriting of Bache.

There are affidavits of other persons, acquaintances of Southert, who express a most decided belief that the signature to these papers are forgeries.

The Court reserved its decision.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

The Fallon-Mills Police Case—A New Trial Refused—Appeal to be Made to the General Term of the Court.

Before Judge Curtis.

Fallon vs. Mills, Police Captain, and Another.—This case came up on a motion for a new trial upon the Judge's minutes. The ground was that the verdict was totally inadequate to compensate the plaintiff for the injury received at the hands of the defendants. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that the motion should not be granted—first, because it was irregular in form, that ground has no strength, and is therefore ignored. Second, that the alleged right of a judge of the Marine Court to set aside a verdict upon the minutes of the judge was antagonistic to all constitutional provision. So far as that objection is concerned the practice has been pursued in the Marine Court since the passage of the act of the Legislature making the code provision relative to new trials applicable to this court. I do not deem it necessary that the motion should be decided either *pro* or *con*. on that objection. The only question is this:—Is this a case coming within any one of the three provisions of the code of procedure relative to new trials? Upon that there are express adjudications of the Supreme Court that it does not. It must be remembered that the motion is made by plaintiff's counsel to set aside a verdict in his own favor, and consequently comes within the rule of the decisions before referred to, and the opinion, among others, expressed in a comparatively recent case by Mr. Justice Emott. The motion is therefore denied and the plaintiff is left to pursue his remedy at the General Term. It is a matter of regret that such a verdict should have been found, because its effect will be the encouragement of violence and arbitrary arrests on the part of the thoughtless or malicious members of the police force.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Assistant District Attorney Hutchings appeared for the prosecution yesterday

John Smith was tried upon a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a chest of tea from a vessel on the 11th inst., being part of a cargo consigned to Oliphant & Co. The evidence was insufficient to convict and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas Smith was charged with burglariously entering the apartments of Mrs. Rosaline Elliott, No. 72 Grove street, on the 8th of March and stealing a quantity of clothing. One witness swore to the identity of the accused, but only saw him across the street. The good character of the accused was established, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 3620, 1215, 1129, 992, 584, 1096, 1337, 1091, 1166, 340, 1729, 1227, 1432, 1116, 90, 253, 498, 632, 1451, 491a.

CHAMBERS.—Nos. 5, 17, 33, 39, 49, 51, 54, 56, 61, 62, 63, 78; call 29.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 881, 895, 1033, 1019, 1039, 1035, 985, 877, 707, 1017, 963, 1031, 131, 165, 467, 1003, 935, 951, 1015, 1022, 1001. Part 2—Nos. 730, 1038, 1040, 526, 29, 872, 874, 830, 1026, 1004, 708, 1048, 1046, 1050, 1054.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 3213½, 2961, 3212, 3219, 3213, 3214, 3145, 3201, 3198, 3147, 3105, 3175, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3251.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People vs. Theodore Manson; William Davies, robbery; Same vs. James Brooks, Joseph Hayes, rape; Same vs. Charles Pell, forgery; Same vs. James Hassan, grand larceny; Same vs. August Sapple, grand larceny; Same vs. John O'Neill, grand larceny; Same vs. John Stewart, John McCormick, grand larceny; Same vs. John Murphy, larceny; Same vs. John W. Russell, larceny; Same vs. Samuel Lang, arson;

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 173

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—ENOCH ARDEN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—DORA—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MOTHER HUBBARD.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STATE SECRETS—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—EAST LYNNE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATER, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BURLESQUE, COMIC BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT BY THE BERGE CHORAL UNION.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d av., 63d and 64th sts.—SOMERSAULT IN MID AIR—PIGGIE IN THE POST OFFICE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THE WAVERLEY BURLESQUE TROUPE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 630 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 22, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated June 21.

Several of the London papers have comments on the life and career of the late Mr. Raymond.

In the House of Commons it has been suggested to augment the military force in Ireland, to provide for the anniversary of July 12.

A report is current that the Cambridge boatmen intend withdrawing from the international boat race.

M. Schneider has been re-elected as President of the Corps Législatif.

The Great Eastern arrived safely at Brest, and the work of laying the cable has commenced, and is progressing favorably. A grand banquet was given on board at Brest.

Disturbances have again occurred in Milan, and severe measures will be adopted should they be renewed.

China.

Our Hong Kong letter is dated April 28. It is reported that twenty-nine articles embodying highly important concessions are to be added to the text of the Burlingame treaty. These are intended to afford greater protection and commercial facilities to foreigners.

South America.

Papers of April 21, direct from Lopez's headquarters, contain accounts of the movements of Minister McMahon on his first arrival at the camp, and also the speeches made by him and Lopez on the presentation of his credentials.

Our Rio Janeiro letter is dated May 26. It appears that the government, after sending Minister Webb his passports, recalled him and acceded to his terms in regard to the settlement of the Canada claim. The Emperor, in his opening speech to the Chambers, said nothing in regard to the emancipation bill, his Cabinet being thoroughly pro-slavery. Minister McMahon, it is stated by the British officer who brought despatches from him, had failed to deliver them because the allies fired upon his flag of truce.

Cuba.

In the case of the schooner La Have the Spanish authorities have refused to take any action and she is being conveyed to Kingston, Jamaica, under charge of the war steamer Fernando Catolica, so that her case may be brought before the English courts.

Mexico.

The arrival of Minister Nelson has caused considerable excitement, and the old Mexican jealousy of the United States is again finding vent. Vega's movements on the west coast are causing some apprehension.

Miscellaneous.

The State Department does not sustain Mr. Webb in his unauthorized diplomatic imbroglio with Brazil. He is believed to have been too hot tempered about the matter. It is said that during his entire term as Minister to that country he has shown a world want of diplomatic tact or culture, and has several times brought us, very uselessly, on the verge of a quarrel with Brazil.

In the Census Committee yesterday Mr. Haldeman, a democratic member, incidentally brought up the question of apportioning the representation, and stated that the large Northern States, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, will lose one or two or even three representatives if the fifteenth amendment is not adopted previous to the taking of the census in June, 1870. The reduction will be effected, he says, by the working of the fourteenth amendment, the negroes in those States not being allowed to vote, and therefore not being entitled to representation. The Southern States will probably not be affected.

A surveying party under Colonel Greenwood was attacked by Indians on Saturday in Western Kansas, but, being armed, drove off their assailants after inflicting heavy loss. Two of the surveying party were wounded. Spotted Tail is reported to have left his reservation with two hundred lodges, and probably is again on the warpath. The Sioux and Reis, on the Upper Missouri, are at war with one another, and in a recent fight the Sioux lost ten killed.

The printers' squabble still rages among the typos in Washington, and several white compositors in the government printing office have resigned or been removed. Douglass, the first cause of all the trouble, remains quietly at work at his case.

It is now expected that Secretary Rawlins will modify his recent removal order by making it include about 100 clerks, instead of 400, as at first intended.

The bark Lucy A. Nichols has arrived at Key West from Havana, with the captain and six of the crew down with yellow fever.

Prominent merchants in St. Louis are favoring the transportation of grain direct to New York by ocean steamer via New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, and have guaranteed the Grain Association against loss if they make the attempt.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club defeated the Athletics, of Philadelphia, at the latter city yesterday, the score standing 27 to 18.

The City.

President Grant and family left the city very quietly yesterday morning for Washington.

Between five and seven o'clock last evening Señor Alfaro, Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta in New York; Colonel Ryan, James Peters, Abraham Ackerman and two other parties were arrested for alleged breach of the neutrality laws, in aiding and fitting out a Cuban expedition, and lodged in Ludlow street jail.

The funeral of Henry J. Raymond, late editor of the *Times*, took place yesterday at the church corner of University place and Tenth street. The church was densely crowded. Henry Ward Beecher and Stephen H. Tyng officiated in the pulpit. After the services were over the body was taken back to his residence and will be quietly interred in Greenwood Cemetery to-day.

Dr. Amand, charged with prescribing a fatal dose for the young man Strappe, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Sunday, was arrested yesterday. He denies all knowledge of the affair. The investigation will take place to-day.

The French man-of-war Jean Bart arrived in port yesterday, and is anchored alongside the Semiramis, below the Battery.

Seventeen of the yellow fever patients of the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga have been removed to the Quarantine hospital ship in the lower bay. The crew will probably be transferred to the gunboat Frolic, and continue on their way to Portsmouth, N. H.

The steamship Cimbria, Captain Haack, of the Hamburg American line, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth (England), Cherbourg and Hamburg. The mails by her will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Minnesota, Captain Price, will sail from pier No. 40 North river at three P. M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's steamer North America will leave pier No. 43 North river at three P. M to-morrow (Wednesday) for St. Thomas and Rio Janeiro, stopping at Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.

The stock market yesterday was irregular. At noon a very buoyant feeling existed, but under a return of activity to the money market there was a somewhat sharp decline in afternoon quotations. Gold advanced to 137¼ and closed at 137¼ a 137⅜.

Beef cattle were in fair supply yesterday, and with only a moderate demand, the market was heavy and prices were somewhat lower, extra quality selling at 15¾c. a 16c.; prime at 15¼c. a 15¾c.; fair to good at 14c. a 15c., and inferior to ordinary at 11c. a 13½c. Milch cows were slow of sale but unchanged in value. We quote:—Prime and extra, $90 a $125 each; fair to good, $75 a $85, and inferior to common, $45 a $70. Veal Calves were only in moderate request and prices were heavy at 10½c. a 11¼c. for prime and extra, 9c. a 10c. for common to good and 6c. a 8c. for inferior. Sheep were but little sought after and the market was heavy at 7c. a 7¾c. for prime and extra, 5½c. a 6¾c. for common to good and 4½c. a 5c. for inferior. Lambs were lower, selling at from 9c. to 12½c., according to quality. Swine were quiet, and with large arrivals—being 13,282 head—the market was lower, prices ranging at from 9¾c. to 9¾c. for common to prime.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General W. H. Bowen, of Chicago; E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, Minn.; D. Langdon, of Elmira; Austin Denham, of Hartford, and R. R. Bridgers, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General A. S. Palmer, of Milwaukee; Colonel Jerome C. Davis, of California; Captain J. B. Love, of Philadelphia; Dr. H. E. Smith, of Binghamton; General A. Grover, of St. Louis; General Lawson, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Colonel J. H. Lathrop, of Illinois; James M. Moore, of the United States Army, and S. R. Ward, of West Point, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Harrison, of Baltimore; H. Wakin, of Savannah; J. A. Watson, of the United States Navy, and B. W. Warner, of New Orleans, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

J. G. Watson, of the United States Navy; J. H. Hall, of St. Johns, N. F., and E. Valentine, of Charlestown, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

E. H. Dyde and C. E. Russ, of Boston, and A. J. Mason, of Philadelphia, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Colonel S. S. Williamson, of Chicago; Commander Kline, of the United States Navy, and W. H. Wallace, of Idaho, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Ex-Senator James W. Wall, of New Jersey; W. E. Leroy, of Newburg, and T. Poultney, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

S. Roberts, of London; J. G. Chapman, of Havana, and E. D. Bolt, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Fenton, of New York; R. H. Pruyn, of Albany; Judge Schaefer, of New York; Captain J. B. Raymond, of Bordentown, N. J.; S. R. Van Dusen, of Newburg, and ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Dr. J. A. Warren, for Philadelphia; Colonel Knowles, for Buffalo; Major A. Dickinson, for Scranton, Pa.; A. A. Fairbanks, for Troy, and Captain A. W. Allison, for Philadelphia.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—For some time past our correspondence from all parts of the world has been unusually full, very interesting and exceedingly instructive. Not confined to one section of the globe, our special agents, scattered over the whole universe, have enabled us to place before the readers of the HERALD the movements of peoples in lands remote from our own. India, Japan, China, Australia, as well as all the countries of Europe, have each in their turn been touched on, not by writers at points far removed from these countries, but from locations situated in the very midst of these nations. As the mission of a great paper should be to present the news of the world to its readers at the earliest moment possible, giving, as it were, a map of the daily events of the whole universe, the HERALD, as in the past, will in the future continue to pursue its policy of giving, together with its domestic reports and correspondence, the fullest and most reliable news from all parts of the world.

INDICATIONS IN SPAIN.—Bourbon conspiracy is announced, and Prim says that "the government must be hard, inflexible and even cruel in repressing disorder."

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.—The steamship Great Eastern left the port of Brest yesterday, engaged in the highly important work of laying the French Transatlantic Submarine Cable. She is bound for St. Pierre, Miquelon, a French possession lying off Nova Scotia. Should the "paying out" be successfully completed—as no doubt it will, utilizing the experiences of the past—both ends of the wire will be on French territory, and connections can be made afterwards to suit. The promise is hopeful so far. The more cables the better.

BLACKS STILL IN DEMAND IN THE SOUTH.—A Georgia editor is paying fifty cents a bushel for blackberries delivered on his farm, and in addition offers to furnish the blacks berries free of charge, provided they don't steal them.

"IS THE CARPET-BAGGER A HUMAN BEING?"—Asks the Richmond *Whig*. Set him upon an auctioneer's block and see how much he will bring.

The Confusion in Our Political Parties—Signs of a Presidential Scrub Race.

The signs of the times foreshadow a Presidential scrub race in 1872. The republican party is falling to pieces, like the empire of Alexander after his grand winding up course of carousals in the debaucheries of Babylon. The democratic party, seedy and bewildered, is adrift, and all the isms of the last forty years, with some new ones, are coming into the foreground. The old republican party which came into power with Jefferson flourished say a quarter of a century, when, (in 1824) having no longer a regular opposition party to fight, it was broken up in the Presidential scrub race between Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay. So the republican party of the present time, which first distinctly cropped out in the anti-slavery third party vote which defeated Clay and elected Polk in 1844, we may say has fulfilled its term of twenty-five years, and having done its appointed work is falling into decay and dissolution.

The parallel will hold good in another relation. As the administration of Monroe was "the era of good feeling," so the administration of Grant is "peace"—"let us have peace." He goes for peace at home and abroad; he is not ambitious for another term, and he has no choice for the succession. He is content with his good fortune; he has done the best he could do for his party; he will execute the laws of Congress; he will not trouble himself with the hazards of any startling enterprises; he will "jog on—jog on" in a quiet fashion, enjoy his cigar when he can by the wayside, and leave Congress, his party and the succession to take care of themselves. If called upon to serve another term he will not decline; if called upon to give way he will gladly do so. He does not care the toss of a copper whether it is to be Grant or Colfax or Sumner, Butler or some new man not yet dreamed of for 1872. And so various radical leaders and aspirants are beginning to lay their pipe, and mine and countermine for the succession. The do-nothing and care-nothing policy of the administration makes it "a free fight," and the weakness of the Cabinet leaves the balance of power among the party leaders in Congress.

But having nothing to rally upon, no stirring battle cry, no new issue touching the public pulse, the dominant party is beginning to dissolve, and all sorts of queer things are showing their heads or sprouting up in this stagnating morass of party politics. The women's rights people are forming a disturbing political faction, the temperance people are organizing for independent political action, the anti-Masons and other anti-secret society reformers are combining as if for another effort like that under William Wirt, of 1836; and there are not wanting signs of a religious Protestant coalition against the Catholics, somewhat analogous to the Know Nothing movement of fourteen years ago, which, culminating in "Live Oak George," "went up like the rocket and came down like the stick." Then, again, behind Mr. Sumner there is a republican movement afoot to capture the Irish vote on the Alabama claims, while in this city there is an active clique at work to capture the German vote on lager beer. But in numbers the most powerful, the movements of the Trades Unions towards a political combination of labor against capital are the most ominous. These Trades Unions have been wonderfully multiplied and extended within the last two or three years, and the eight hour law of Congress in regard to government workmen is a recognition of their political strength. They hold to-day the political balance of power in this country, and, from present appearances, they are drifting into hostility to the negro equality programme of the administration.

All these movements are operating to the demoralization of the republican party, and the democrats, convinced of their own weakness, are looking hopefully upon these disorders in the enemy's camp. Some of the old copperhead leaders of the West, moreover, made wise from sore experience, are proposing to cast their dead men and dead issues overboard, and so to enlarge their articles of faith as to take in half the republican party. In the South they are outbidding the carpet-baggers for the negro vote, and in the East they are ready for anything which promises the overthrow of radical despotism. At the same time Chief Justice Chase, in his tour of the Southern States, is gaining golden opinions from all the anti-radical Southern elements, and, plank by plank, is building up a strong democratic platform for 1872. It is possible, however, that his good work in this direction will result rather in breaking up than in consolidating the democracy of the North, and in giving us two or three Presidential candidates instead of one from that side of the house; for in the great Tammany Convention the fatal objection to Mr. Chase was that his nomination, even if followed by his election, would be the dissolution of the party.

We have yet, however, three years to run to the next Presidential campaign, and the chapter of events in the interval may so change the grouping of the kaleidoscope as to render the success or defeat of the administration party a moral certainty. From the signs of the times, however, the two great parties will be broken up into factions, and the isms will be conspicuous among them, and factions and isms will be mixed up in the most amusing and ridiculous scrub race in all the ins and outs and ups and downs of American politics.

SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT.—A Texan editor says he has just been luxuriating upon roasting ears of corn. In old times some Southerners would take another kind of ears, in slices, as they would raw tomatoes.

GERMANS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Our German citizens are making some agitation in regard to the public schools, and it is said their object is to have the instruction their children receive given in the German language. We hope this is not the case. Germans come here, we hope, to become American citizens, and they should at once adopt the language of the country. In case any of their children know only the German language, nothing in the school will be of so much value to them to learn as the English language. Let them learn that first, for all other learning is of less consequence to them.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations Between the Government of Brazil and General Webb.

We hasten to inform our readers in the very beginning of this article that things are all right now. Webb and Brazil have embraced each other figuratively—indulged the kiss of peace in most voluminous despatches, and ere this, no doubt, have danced a fandango of mutual delight at an imperial ball. How much better this than squinting at one another of a misty morning along the level top of mahogany stocked pistols with saw handles. A sore business that would have been for Brazil. For, of course, there would have been war, but that there is peace. You cannot live on middle terms with a man of Webb's mettle. If you will not embrace him you must blow his brains out. He will accept of nothing less. He likes the excitement of it. He has had his brains blown out now, to our positive knowledge, not less than thirty-seven and a half times. That, no doubt, accounts for the present difficulty; for he had so little brains left that he could not carry on the simplest negotiation without getting his dignity mixed up with it, and when Webb's dignity gets mixed up with anything there is an end to all progress. We are now so overpowered by our agreeable emotions in reflecting that there is not to be war between Webb and Brazil that we can only call attention to these eloquent words of our high mettled Minister: "Has no other nation but that of the imperial government 'just susceptibilities' to be offended? May not a republic boasting of its nearly forty millions of enlightened and intelligent freemen be as susceptible to contemptuous treatment as the 'imperial government' of Brazil, based upon the institution of human slavery? And is it not within the scope of possible conception by the present ultra monarchical and reactionary administration of Brazilian affairs that the undersigned, the duly accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the republic of the United States, may have susceptibilities to be wounded quite as much entitled to consideration and respect as are 'the just susceptibilities' of the Minister of the 'imperial government' in Washington?" Everybody will perceive that Webb, in this passage, carried away by the fire of his fancy, forgot that he was a Minister and thought he was writing a slashing leader for the *Courier and Enquirer*. Would not Brazil have felt terribly when that number of the *Courier and Enquirer* came out?

The Cuban Junta—Fresh Arrests.

Half a dozen of the principal members of the Cuban Junta operating in this city for the liberation of the "once faithful isle" from Spanish rule were arrested yesterday evening under a United States warrant and committed to Ludlow Street Jail. They are charged with a breach of the neutrality laws in attempting to organize, "provide and prepare" a military expedition, having this object in view, at a moment when our government is at peace with that of Spain. The present accusation refers to the preparing of a new expedition. It would be useless just now to enter into any lengthened examination of the neutrality laws of nations, their intent and scope, the most enlightened legal minds differing widely as to the interpretation. The American government has ever respected its treaty and international obligations, without reference to technicalities; yet we know that authorities are not yet in complete agreement on the question whether the Alabama was a privateer or a regularly commissioned war vessel. The cases of these Cuban sympathizers may eliminate a point on which to base a clear decision so far as the United States Executive is concerned. A general good would thus be accomplished.

American Vessels Captured at Sea.

Our advices from Havana state that the American schooner Lahave had been captured in the sea passage between St. Domingo and the east end of Cuba. She was from Boston and laden with arms and ammunition, destined for Hayti or for the Haytien agents in Jamaica. She has been captured on the high seas and taken to Havana. It is not asserted that she had any expeditionary force on board, or that the arms were intended for landing in Cuba. Now, we wish to call the attention of the government at Washington, and particularly Mr. Fish, of the State Department, to these facts. Officially our citizens know of no war existing in those seas, for none has been proclaimed. In times when no war exits arms and munitions of war are legal objects of commerce, and American ships have the right to transport them. Will Secretary Fish endeavor to take an American view of American rights, and have this search and seizure on the high seas at once looked into? We know that his friends, the Spanish would-be-lers of Cuba, are in a good deal of trouble about their domestic affairs in that island, but we do not see that this should entitle them to plunder American citizens and refuse repatiation. We trust Mr. Fish will find a little time to devote to defending our flag.

WALL STREET.—The elements of Wall street were in a state of comparative calm at the beginning of business yesterday—the "bulls" and "bears" watching each other, but seemingly disposed to take a rest after the wearying struggles of last week. The combative feeling was too strong, however, to allow a long toe, so they went at it again by noon, when the "bulls" were in the ascendancy. Then the "bears" resorted to their old trick of tightening money, and the "bulls" hauled off. The manœuvres extended to gold as well as stock; so that the battle field was not only an interesting but a diverse one.

A MODEL OF THE NEW YORK POLICE.—The excellent order that prevailed in Boston during the late tremendous Peace Jubilee.

BRIBERY is not looked upon as a great offence in the South Seas. Some men expelled the Australia Parliament for bribery have been elected again and the bribers are set free by the judge. Apparently the South Sea men are the sneers of progress in this—their conclusion to be sure, are the same as ours, but they go to them more boldly—and this is something in their favor. Has the New Zealander who to fish from London bridge bought his ticket, or will he travel as a deadhead?

The New Governor for Cuba and the Status of the War—A Question for the Administration.

Within the next three days the newly-appointed Captain General of Cuba will probably arrive at Havana. The personal character and impulses of a commander-in-chief always impress themselves on his forces and generally give a tone to the contest in which he is engaged. This, we doubt not, will be the case with the present new comer to America, and as the question in which he is to be engaged is an American one it becomes us to examine the new elements he brings to the field. The field itself presents a double question—that of the freedom of Cuba proclaimed by the patriots, and the less direct issue brought forward by the Havana volunteers in deposing the authorities sent from the mother country and demanding the installation of a new order of things in the remnant of Spanish rule.

General Caballero de Rodas is not an unknown soldier. His course in 1854, during some temporary disturbances in the peninsula, and more recently in the democratic disturbances at Malaga and Cadiz, gained for him the epithet of "the butcher" from the popular voice, and it is said he likes the nickname. He is in the prime of life and physical energy, well skilled in his profession, and bears the reputation of being remorseless, cruel and vindictive. In civil life he has had no experience, and comes for the first time to administer a government around which gather many of the highest questions of international law and domestic policy. With these qualities we believe he will exactly suit the volunteers of Havana, and therefore anticipate that he will have no trouble from them on his arrival in Cuba. What effect on the military situation his advent will produce will probably depend as much on the question of resources as on that of personal qualities. On the character of the war now going on in that island we think his coming will produce a marked effect, and one that is worthy of every man's consideration.

The war in Cuba is being carried on by the Spaniards in a most relentless spirit. The wounded are slaughtered as they lie on the field, and all prisoners are reported to have been shot while attempting to escape. Spanish authorities claim that the patriots pursue the same practices, but recent advices from the field prove this not to be so. The crime of General Dulce in the eyes of the volunteers was that he was too merciful to traitors, and in their view every man is a traitor who is born in Cuba. We may therefore believe that the coming of General Rodas will not add humanity to the struggle, and herein there is a point which nearly affects our own government. The events of every day are proving that our citizens are taking part in the war, in which the great principles involved address themselves to the American heart; and the great question forces itself upon the administration, In what light shall they be held, and what attitude will be assumed towards them by us?

Claiming as we do that the war is a just war, we hold that every American citizen has the right individually to expatriate himself and take a part in it. In so doing he accepts the wage of battle and the laws of war, and must abide by the result. Victory or death are free alike to come to him upon the battle field. His former government cannot interfere after he has left our shores to protect or shield him from them. But there is a duty which our government should perform, a step which it should take, and that is, it should see that the laws of war are respected and that the practices of the victor do not go beyond those justified by humanity. If Spain insists upon murdering the wounded, shooting prisoners and executing those who voluntarily surrender themselves, she places herself beyond the pale of civilized nations and merits the execration of the world. Let the government at Washington look to this, for the issue is coming upon them.

THERE is yellow fever on the schoolship Saratoga, now at Quarantine. Is it not a stupidity of administration that keeps a schoolship in fever ports in the fever season? Or is it part of our broad system of naval instruction to teach sailors how to die with yellow fever?

THE SOUTH IN CLOVER.—Among other crops reported to be unusually luxuriant in the South this season is the important one of clover. With the certainty of a fine corn crop and the prospect of an unusual cotton crop the Southerners can generally join in the old plantation refrain—

When the sun's gone down and the day's work's ober,
Den we boys will nye in clober.
Away! away! away! &c., &c.

CONSERVATIVE SKIES BRIGHTENING.—The registration in Virginia shows a largely increased white vote over the black.

THERE was a brakeman on top of one of the freight cars in the Erie smash who ran to the rear, leaping from one car to another as each went down the chasm, until he was saved on the rear car. Here is a fellow after Fisk's own heart, possessing Fisk's own talent. Fisk has been doing lately the same feat. He was on a train that began to smash a while ago. He leaped from the Bateman bouffe car and Pike's Opera House to the Fifth Avenue theatre, then to "Patric," then to "Lurline," then to two or three other bouffe companies, then to the Pacific Railroad, and now he may be saved on the Newport boat "with a band of music" from the grand jam, smash and universal wreck of the Jubilee.

BROOKLYN.—People from this city have gone to Brooklyn by the ten thousand, making their homes there, to escape the excessive rents and high prices due to our terrible taxation. Now Brooklyn property is taxed more heavily than city property, and is to be taxed more heavily still; whence we infer that the very rapid growth of Brooklyn must have some checks and stops, and that next year our superfluous thirty thousand will go to New Jersey or to Westchester county.

A SUGGESTION FOR VIRGINIA.—A Richmond paper suggests that on the day of election in Virginia men be posted at the polls to take down the name of every man who deposits a ticket. Lists of those names would be worth preserving. If the original were given what hosts of Catos, Pompeys, Cæsars and other classical patronymics would be found;

Our Minister in Paraguay.

We some time since gave our reasons for believing that when Minister McMahon's despatches should come through it would be found that the only cause for the delay would prove to be the refusal of the allied commanders to permit communication. Such now turns out to be the case. They not only refused to permit despatches to pass, but fired on the flag of truce when it approached the allied lines. The reason given for this course is that they did not consider President Lopez as an enemy entitled to belligerent rights. On the arrival of the Count d'Eu, the new General-in-Chief of the allies, a more sensible policy was inaugurated, and as a result the despatches from our Minister at once make their appearance. As there has been so much contradiction in the papers here and throughout the country as to whether Mr. McMahon has been heard from or not, the public may be distrustful in the present instance. We will, therefore, say that we have received a package of Paraguayan journals direct from the Minister, who is residing at Piribebuí and had been to visit Marshal Lopez at his headquarters in Pikysyry. The question may, therefore, be considered settled. The news from Paraguay indicates the utmost unanimity among the Paraguayans in defence of their country. The official address of our Minister and the reply of President Lopez on the presentation of the credentials from Washington are given in another column to-day.

The Argentine Confederation.

We have received the address of President Sarmiento on the opening of the session of the Argentine Congress at Buenos Ayres. It is marked in the main with good taste and evinces a most praiseworthy spirit of public reform and improvement, though we cannot sympathize with the calling of President Lopez "the Paraguayan tyrant," nor do we so readily admit that the allies were "forced to fight" in a war which looks very much like an attempt at a division of spoliated territory. But in his domestic policy President Sarmiento has our sympathy and our approval. His zeal in constructing railroads, telegraphs and other public improvements has inspired his country with a new life, which is already producing wonderful results. As a consequence thirty thousand emigrants arrived in Buenos Ayres during last year, and one hundred thousand are expected to arrive in the present. President Sarmiento has introduced many things from this country, where he resided for some time as Minister, among which he cites the new weapons "of deadly precision," with which he hopes to roll back the tide of Indian war which has so long devastated the Argentine plains. The following quotation contains a reminiscence of Washington and a deduction which we regret to see:—"In that proud Capitol which, on a hill at Washington, raises its cupola to heaven as if in eternal record that the Congress of the nation is the supreme power, the people, when they mount its broad, marble staircase, pass between lines of armed guards who are there stationed to preserve that order due to the place and the majesty of the highest of powers. In the presence of Congress and the other constituted powers there is no people." The sentinels were an incident of our civil war which we hope has passed away forever, and in this country we claim that Congress is but the representative and servant of the people.

IN BOSTON they complain that there were no pretty women at the Jubilee. Do they care for beauty, too? Are they not content with "intellect?" And are they not aware that feminine beauty does not coincide with masculine qualities?

ONE OF OUR READERS in Philadelphia alludes with surprise to the habit the Philadelphia papers have of copying HERALD matter by the column without credit. He will be less scandalized by the usage if he reflects that but for this there would probably be no Philadelphia papers. Papers are printed in Philadelphia principally to reproduce, at a cheap rate, the HERALD news—none the worse in that market for being a day older.

SNUBBED—Carpet-baggers, by their colored friends in Virginia. One attempted to obtain lodgings at a respectable hotel kept by a colored man, when he was refused admittance, the black Boniface declaring that he only received gentlemen as guests.

THE SOUTH KNUCKLING AT LAST.—A Georgia editor who has been up in Northern Georgia reports the wheat crops to be fine and the villages pretty much deserted, as the farmers are "knuckling" to the harvest. That's the right sort of knuckling for the South.

CONGRESS AT LARGE FROM VIRGINIA.—It is proposed that a Congressman at large be nominated by the conservatives of Virginia. That is a good idea, considering there have been for so long a time so many Congressmen at home in the Old Dominion.

HURT.—A Western paper calls the radical protectionist charge that David A. Wells is bribed to give official reports force against protection as only a continuation of the old tactics of the other side. When the slaveholder could not answer arguments against slavery he used a bludgeon, and when the radical cannot answer the facts for free trade he takes the broad and easy resort of defamation. This charge hits and hurts, and the radical declines to continue the controversy.

THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE.

Arrest of Dr. Amand—Investigation Before Coroner Keenan.

In the case of James Strappe, the young man who died in Bellevue Hospital, as is alleged, from the effects of a dose of poison prescribed by Dr. Desire Amand, of No. 142 Bleecker street, nothing was done yesterday by Coroner Keenan, owing to the absence of the necessary witnesses. On the warrant issued on Sunday by Coroner Keenan detective Wooldridge, of the Sixth precinct, subsequently took Dr. Amand into custody at his place of business. On being informed of the cause of his arrest the accused positively denied all knowledge of Strappe or the cause of his sickness or death. Dr. Amand is a native of France and speaks the English language imperfectly, and it is possible that in writing the prescription for deceased (providing he wrote it at all) that he made a mistake and poison was put up by the druggist instead of the medicine intended. However that may be, the real state of facts probably will be developed during the investigation, which is named for to-day. It is said that the relatives or friends of deceased had called at the hospital up to last evening to make inquiries concerning him. Efforts are to be made to learn something respecting his character, past life, &c. In the meantime Dr. Amand, who is a practising physician, remains in duress, awaiting the result of the inquisition.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Laying of the French Cable Commenced.

Proposed Withdrawal of the Cambridge Crew from the International Boat Race.

DISSENSIONS IN MILAN.

Spanish Seizures in Cuban Waters.

The Schooner La Have to be Turned Over to the English Courts.

CUBA.

Advices from the Patriot Government—Two Expeditions Safely Landed—Hopeful State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1869.

Authentic and very interesting communications have been received here from the government of the republic of Cuba, dated 29th and 30th of May, and 1st inst. They not only confirm the safe arrival of the Nuevas Grandes expedition, but also contain a minute account of the important expedition which landed in the bay of Nipe with arms and munitions of war. The latter joined the forces of the liberating army after having twice defeated the enemy who opposed their march.

The Cuban patriots were never so hopeful as they are at present and are eager to make good use of the arms and ammunition which they have received. The American officers who have gone in the last expeditions to share the fatigues and glories of the liberating army have been received by the Cuban government and by the patriots with open arms and with demonstrations of the greatest enthusiasm. Advantageous positions have been assigned to all. The recognition of Cuban belligerent rights by Mexico has occasioned a feeling of intense satisfaction among the patriots.

The President of the republic of Cuba has approved the protest of the Central Junta in New York against the decree of sequestration of the property of Cuban patriots issued by the Spanish government; the government of the republic was about to issue a suitable resolution in connection with this point.

Two engagements had taken place in Maniabon with a very favorable result for the Cubans.

The government of the republic of Cuba expresses its profound indignation at the assassinations committed in Havana and elsewhere by the Spanish volunteers on the persons of unarmed citizens and with a shocking display of cruelty. The health of the Cuban troops is perfect.

Volunteers Reviewed—The Schooner Lahave Sent to Jamaica—Action of the Spanish Courts.

HAVANA, June 21, 1869.

Espinar, the acting Captain General, reviewed the volunteers on Saturday.

The Spanish war steamer Fernando Catolica sailed to-day, with the captured schooner Lahave in tow, for Kingston, for the purpose of bringing her case before the English court there for carrying articles contraband of war.

The Spanish authorities refused to take any action as the Lahave was captured on the high seas.

MEXICO.

Movements of Minister Nelson—Excitement About Him—Concocting Bogus Claims—Miscellaneous News.

HAVANA, June 21, 1869.

The steamship Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz, has arrived here

A despatch from the city of Mexico, dated the 12th inst., reports that Minister Nelson would arrive in that capital on the following day, and would be officially presented to President Juarez on the 16th.

General Rosecrans was to leave for Acapulco immediately.

There was considerable excitement about the arrival of Minister Nelson. The foreigners expect either the annexation of Mexico to the United States or a protectorate over the republic. The Mexicans are jealous and fearful.

Parties concocting bogus claims to lay before the Commission to sit at Washington had been arrested. Americans suspected of complicity were being watched

Difficulty with a United States War Vessel at Acapulco—The Troubles in Queretaro—Excitement Over the Elections—Revolution in Guadalajara.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 14,
VIA HAVANA, June 21, 1869

The authorities at Acapulco had some difficulty with the United States steamer Pensacola, and an order was served upon her commander to the effect that she must not leave the harbor. Without paying any attention to the order the Pensacola sailed on the next day.

The troubles in Queretaro are increasing. The federal forces in Michoacan and Guanajuato have been ordered to reinforce the troops in the State of Queretaro.

There is much excitement over the coming elections. The *Two Republics* (newspaper) predicts that the government will surely carry the day. Jalapa allows the Church many privileges, and will gain its aid in the elections

A revolution is on foot in Guadalajara General Placido Vega has arrived at Tepic.

General Lozada has issued an order for a division of lands and haciendas among the Indians This is looked upon as the beginning of a war of races Owing to the vigorous measures of the government kidnapping is on the decrease in all parts of the country.

The latest news from Queretaro is to the effect that the federal party have displaced the State officers and are exercising prisoners for treason.

JAPAN.

The Parliament in Session at Jeddo—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1869.

The following additional intelligence was received by the steamer Great Republic, from Yokohama May 29:—

Since the return of the Mikado to Jeddo the city was full of armed men. The retainers of the Daimios had been summoned to meet his Majesty The Parliament, consisting of 270 members, was in session in Jeddo.

The markets were dull, with only a few sales of cotton goods; woollens were unchanged. The business in silk was limited, the settlements amounted to 150 piculs, chiefly medium and lower class. The stock of silk had been reduced to 80 piculs, and prices were unchanged, with symptoms of a weakness for inferior kinds. The weather is favorable to the new crop, and the worms had successfully reached the second stage The exports for the present season amount to 14,406 bales.

Teas—The exports from Yokahama for the season amount to 10,936,700 pounds. But few samples of new tea have been received, not enough to report on satisfactorily. Settlements for American markets 300 piculs. The stock was low and prices firm

Freights—To New York, per sail, £3, per steamer, £5.

KANSAS.

The Horse Fair at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, June 21, 1869.

The horse fair will open here to-morrow. Among the horses already here, or on the way, are Tackey, Henry Dixie, Billy Boyce, Wyandotte Chief, Black Warrior, Newry, Chicamanga, Kansas Maid, General Custer, Thorough bred, Blind Billy, Frank Mann, Fenian Boy and Jack Morrow. Other famous horses are expected from Kentucky, Michigan and other Western States.

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 21, 1869

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, June 22:—38, 32, 170, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 46, 51, 163, 36.

ENGLAND.

The London Press On the Late Mr. Raymond—Debates in Parliament—The International Boat Race.

LONDON, June 21, 1869.

The announcement of the sudden death of Henry J. Raymond, which was received here by the cable on Saturday, [illegible] created a deep feeling of sorrow. The *Pall Mall Gazette* eulogizes Mr. Raymond as a publicist and journalist, and says his death creates a gap which cannot be filled.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a similar article, says:—In private life Mr. Raymond was amiable, courteous, loyal and hospitable, and he was beloved by all, even when opposed to many in politics.

In the House of Commons, this evening Sir John Gray, member for Kilkenny, asked the government if there was any reason to apprehend further troubles in Ireland, and if the military force in that country was to be strengthened.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the government was informed that Mr. Johnston, a prominent Orange leader in Ireland, had called a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the 12th of July This was not an act of hostility to the government; but the practice of increasing the military force in Ireland about the time of this anniversary was never more necessary than in the present year.

In the House of Lords to-night Earl Grey gave notice that he should move to omit in the Irish Church bill that portion of the preamble which provides that the property or proceeds of said Church shall not be held or applied for the maintenance of any church or clergy or other ministry or for the teaching of religion.

It is reported that the Cambridge boatmen will withdraw from the match with the Harvard Club.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Regatta—The Julia the Winner.

LONDON, June 21, 1869.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club regatta came off to-day. The course was from the Nore to Dover. Twelve yachts sailed, starting at 8:35 A. M. The Condour arrived at Dover in the evening at 6:02, Julia at 6:04, Fiona at 6:12, Cristabel at 6:21, Egeria at 6:23, Cambria at 6:24½, Alarm at 6 35. By time and allowance the Julia won the first prize of £100 and the Egeria the second prize of £50

FRANCE.

Appointments to the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, June 21, 1869.

Schneider has been reappointed President of the Corps Législatif, and Alfred Leroux, Baron Jerome David and Dumitral Vice Presidents.

The French Atlantic Cable—Arrival of the Great Eastern.

BREST, June 21, 1869.

The steamship Great Eastern has arrived off this port. The weather is very delightful. The splice to the shore end will soon be made and the new cable under way.

Grand Banquet on Board of the Great Eastern—All Going On Well.

BREST, June 21, 1869.

A banquet was given on board the steamship Great Eastern last night. Toasts were given in honor of the Emperor Napoleon, Queen Victoria and President Grant and to the union of France, England and America.

At an early hour this morning the shore line and the deep sea cable were spliced, and at daylight the whole expedition put to sea, the Great Eastern paying out the cable with ease and rapidity. Despatches received from on board the steamer show that the work is going on without interruption.

Departure of the Viceroy of Egypt.

PARIS, June 21, 1869.

Ismail Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, leaves this city for London to-morrow.

SPAIN.

Public Reading of the New Constitution—A Grand Republican Demonstration.

MADRID, June 21, 1869.

The official reading of the new constitution in many places in the country was answered with republican cries.

Slight disturbances have occurred at Ferrol, Leon and Pantevedra, but they were promptly suppressed.

A grand republican demonstration will be made here to-morrow, in honor of the victories of the Revolution of '68. The National Pantheon will be inaugurated and the remains of illustrious Spaniards will be conducted by a procession through the streets and deposited in the edifice with appropriate ceremonies. Disturbances are apprehended, which the government is taking precautions to prevent.

General Pezuela has been taken to Cadiz, where he will be tried by court martial.

ITALY.

Disturbances in Milan—Severe Measures Adopted.

MILAN, June 21, 1869.

Slight turmoils occurred here yesterday. The military were called out, but met with no resistance. All is quiet now. Count Torre, the prefect of the province, has issued a proclamation threatening to take severe measures to repress the outbreaks if they are renewed.

GERMANY

The Zollvercin on the Increased Duties.

BERLIN, June 21, 1869.

The Zollverein Parliament having rejected the proposed duty on petroleum, Count Bismarck declared that the Presidency of the Zollverein would not consent to any revision of the actual duty unless the Chamber reconsidered its action. The duty on sugar has passed. The session will close to-morrow.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Another Revolution at Tahiti—Arrest of French Officers by the Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1869

Advices from Tahiti announce another revolution in that Island. The Governor of Tahiti, Count Decraetre, proclaimed his intention of establishing a new form of internal government and proceeded to arrest M. Boyer, the ordonateur, and M. Blaize, who had recently arrived from France, as Procurent of the Imperial Chef de Justice Judiciaire by appointment by the Emperor They had only disapproved of any change in the recognized government; but the Governor accused them of conspiracy against his person. No communication with others was permitted them and writing materials were refused. Orders were immediately issued to prepare the French transport Chevert for sea, the object being to remove Mr. Boyer from the island. There was great indignation and excitement among the people of Tahiti, and the arrival of the present Governor's successor was anxiously awaited

MISSOURI.

Steamer from New York Expected at St. Louis—Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

ST LOUIS, June 21, 1869.

About fifty prominent business firms of this city have guaranteed the Merchants' Exchange or Grain Association against loss in the experiment of bringing an ocean steamer from New York and loading her with grain for that port.

The sugar, coffee, cigars and pepper which were seized in May last by the Surveyor of this port, for alleged fraudulent withdrawal from the Custom House at New Orleans, were, on Friday and Saturday, in course of transfer from the different premises in this city to the United States bonded warehouse. The total value of the property seized was between seventy and eighty thousand dollars. Some forty merchants were innocently involved in the transactions.

A company of the Tenth United States infantry arrived here on Saturday from St. Paul, and was transferred to the steamer Thompson Dean, for New Orleans, whence they will proceed to Brownsville, Texas.

The towboat Bengal Tiger is coming from Dubuque with 1,600 tons of ice 32,000 bushels of wheat and 1,600 bushels of oats, and will add 17,000 bushels of corn at Keokuk

A heavy storm of rain passed over this city yesterday afternoon The weather had been very warm for several days, the thermometer indicating ninety-eight degrees in the shade; but since the storm the temperature has been a good deal cooler.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT HOURSE—FRANKFORT, June 21—United States bonds closed easier, but not quotably lower.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, June 21.—Cotton closed quiet and steady on spot and to arrive.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of Ben Wade and Senator Conkling—Departures for the Alaska Gold Fields—Drowning of Midshipman Seary.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1869.

Ex-Senator Wade, Senator Conkling and Roscoe Conkling and party have arrived here from the East in Pullman's palace car.

A party left Sacramento for New York on the 19th of June, including Governor Blasdell, of Nevada, and other prominent Nevadians and Californians.

Companies A, D and G, Eighteenth United States cavalry, left here on Saturday for Arizona.

A schooner sailed hence last week carrying a party of prospectors for gold fields in Alaska.

A small boat belonging to the United States steamer Mohican was sunk by the Oakland ferry-boat on Friday, causing the drowning of midshipman W. H. Sours, of Augusta, Me.

A large quantity of opium, received by the steamship Great Republic, has been seized by the revenue authorities for violation of the custom laws.

Cleared—Ship Shirley, for Hong Kong.

THE PLAINS.

Surveying Party Attacked by Cheyennes—Defeat of the Indians—Battle Between the Sioux and Reis.

ST. LOUIS, June 21, 1869.

A special from Hays City, Kansas, dated June 19, says:—Colonel Greenwood's surveying party, who are surveying the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from Sheridan to Denver, was attacked this morning a few miles beyond Sheridan by a band of Cheyennes. The surveyors were well armed, and after a desperate fight succeeded in killing four Indians, wounding several and putting the balance to flight. Two brothers in Greenwood's party, named Schuyler, were wounded—one critically and the other slightly. The Indians report that Spotted Tail, with 200 lodges, has left the reservation, and is coming down, with what intention is not known.

Army officers who came down on the steamer Cora report a fight between the Sioux and Reis below Fort Buford, in which the Sioux lost ten killed and fifteen wounded, and the latter lost one killed and thirty wounded. The Sioux have gone for reinforcements, and intend to renew the fight.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Yerger-Crane Murder Trial—Conservative Republican Convention.

JACKSON, June 21, 1869.

In the case of Yerger, before the military commission for the shooting of Colonel Crane, the defence commenced the examination of witnesses to-day. It is shown that the piano seized was not the property of Yerger, and Crane knew the fact, but ordered the officer to make the seizure notwithstanding. It is further shown by correspondence that Yerger had offered to settle the claim of the city against him if the city would settle a claim he held against it for damages to property caused by neglect of the city government. An order of restitution had been issued by Judge Peyton, in the High Court, and served on Crane previous to the difficulty, but it had not been obeyed.

The Conservative Republican Convention will meet in this city on Wednesday, the 23d of June. The Radical Republican Convention will meet on the Thursday, July 1.

NEW YORK.

The Elmira College Annual Excursion.

ELMIRA, June 21, 1869.

The Elmira College annual excursion party will leave this city for a tour of the upper lakes to-morrow morning. The party numbers about 100 ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Professor Ford, of the college. Among the prominent gentlemen accompanying the excursion are Rev. Dr. Cowles President of the College; Professor C S. Farrar, of Vassar College, E. F Frisbie, ex-Mayor of this city, and others. The representatives of the Elmira press will also be of the company. The party have chartered the splendid screw propeller Pacific at Buffalo for the trip, and will leave that city to-morrow afternoon. Wednesday will be spent in Cleveland and Thursday in Detroit. The whole time occupied will be about ten days. The trip includes a visit to the copper mines of Lake Superior.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Several buildings at Monroe, La., were consumed by fire Sunday evening. The loss is $60,000.

Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, has signed the Prohibitory Liquor law, to go into effect July 1.

Chief Justice Chase arrived at Richmond, Va., last night, from Raleigh, N. C., on his way to Washington.

The straw paper mill of Beach & Co., at Sandy Hill, N. Y., was burned on Saturday night. The loss is $20,000. Insurance from $10,000 to $16,000.

James Russell, a bold and skilful shoplifter, was arrested in New York and sent to Albany on Sunday to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Arthur A. Smith, a carman, was arrested in Albany last evening for making a murderous assault on his wife with a carving knife, inflicting a serious wound in the neck.

A thief entered the sleeping apartment of E. Raymond, in Cambridge, Mass., early yesterday morning, and stole silverware, United States bonds and other valuables amounting to $12,000 or $16,000.

The first through passenger train over the Adirondack Railroad from Saratoga arrived at Thurman station, three miles from Warrensburg, N. Y., at a quarter past twelve P. M., yesterday. Hereafter the trains will run regularly, making the new route to Lake George.

A fire on Sunday evening destroyed the extensive carpenter shop of Stanton & McGarvey, on Twenty-third and Market streets, Philadelphia. The stable adjoining, with a valuable horse, were also consumed. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Departure for Washington.

The Presidential party, consisting of the President, Mrs. Grant and daughter, took the twenty minutes to nine o'clock morning train for Washington yesterday morning. General Ilx, General Sickles and others having taken leave of his Excellency on Sunday evening, there was little leave-taking to be done. Mr. and Mrs. Corbin accompanied their distinguished guests to the Jersey City ferry house, where the parting of guests and host took place in a little hand shaking and a great deal of well wishing.

A considerable number of people had collected in front of No 37 West Twenty seventh street this morning—the original presentation of New York citizens to General Grant, by the way—to shout their last at the departing functionary The appearance of his Excellency at the door was the signal for a general outcry and a waving of hats on the part of the crowd, to which the President replied with a nod and murmured "I thank you"

The leaving of the party was otherwise strictly citizen like, New York having not as yet breakfasted all round, and not being, therefore, prepared for an ovation. It is useless to expect enthusiasm before breakfast from anybody, as all history has proved, and thus, getting off early, the party got off tolerably quietly. Having enconced themselves in the carriages the party took a morning jaunt down Fifth avenue, making the ferry house by way of the western half of the city At the ferry house a small crowd was in waiting to see the President firstly, and secondly to indulge in a little loud mouthed hurrahing by way of a parting injunction. Having secured a shady place within the ferry house, the President, bowing occasionally and nodding pleasantly in recognition of the universally uplifted hat, crossed in his carriage and alighted on the Jersey City side. The ferryboat was a little pedlam in itself pending the transit, which, completed, the party took the through Washington car direct. Of course there will be little ovations at every stopping place, which, not seeing, one may easily conjecture.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE LOWER BAY.

The following are the names of the yellow fever patients who were removed night before last to the Quarantine Hospital Ship from the United States sloop-of war Saratoga (naval school ship), lying in the lower bay:—Wm. H Palmer, private in the marine corps, James Reynolds, same; R. Anderson, sergeant quartermaster; Frank Robinson, steerage cook Michael Harford marine, John Henry, marine; James Anderson, apprentice, John Henroberger, marine; Samuel Rothberg, marine, Walstein A. Failing, mate, Wm. G Tompkins, boatswain, H C. Raebel, lieutenant, Samuel L. Blodgett, mate; Wm W Carter, gunner, James S. Girard, paymaster, Wm. E McMillen, captain's clerk. Six of these patients are very ill.

The Saratoga was infected at Havana, to which port she had been ordered, previously reported in the HERALD'S Havana correspondence Two deaths occurred on board before leaving there, the ship's surgeon and one of the crew. The ship left Havana for Key West, where Lieutenant Whiting, commanding, received orders to sail for Portsmouth, N. H., Lieutenant Flag and two of the crew died just after arrival at Quarantine on the 20th. As soon as the vessel arrived in this port Admiral Bell, at the Navy Yard, was notified of the fact by the Quarantine authorities, who offered to remove those on board to one of their hospital ships The crew, numbering 204 officers and men, will probably be transferred this morning to the gunboat Frolic for transportation to Portsmouth, N. H. The assistant surgeon of the Saratoga and two physicians from the hospital, Drs. McCartney and Buckley, are on board attending the sick. The vessel has been fumigated and cleansed, but these sanitary precautions can be of little avail in preventing the spread of the disease if those on board are not speedily removed.

REARREST OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

Another Late Raid by the United States Authorities.

SIX OF THE PATRIOTS IN LIMBO.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of All the Members of the Junta.

Late last evening Deputy United States Marshal Henry W. Davis and a corps of assistants, armed with warrants issued by United States Commissioner John A. Osborn, proceeded to rearrest the members of the Cuban Junta, and after a protracted search succeeded in finding and committing to the Ludlow street jail the persons of Colonel W. A. C. Ryan, Señor Ignatio Alfaro, Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta in New York; Felix Von Sternberg, William Snidorf, Captain James Peters and Abram Ackerman, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States in fitting out an expedition to Cuba with hostile intent.

The warrant upon which the arrest was made is as follows:—

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the Marshal of the United States for the Southern district of New York, and to his deputies, or any or either of them:—

Whereas complaint on oath hath been made to me, charging that W. A. C. Ryan and others did, on or about the 18th day of June, in the year 1869, at the Southern district of New York, knowingly and willfully begin, set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from the said Southern district of New York against the dominion and territory of the foreign State of Spain, with which the said United States were then and there at peace, and did knowingly and wilfully commit a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said W. A. C. Ryan and others and bring their bodies before me or some other judge or justice of the United States or United States commissioner, or a justice of the peace or other magistrate of the State of New York, wherever they may be found, that they may then and there be dealt with according to law for the said offence

Given under my hand and seal this 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN A. OSBORN,
United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New York.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, United States District Attorney.

Señor Ignatio Alfaro is alleged to be the Secretary of War of the Cuban republic, and was arrested at his office, No 71 Broadway. Contrary to the generality of the Cubans, he takes the affair quite coolly and seems to think that it is one of the ills that flesh is heir to. The charge is a new one and relates to the fitting out of a new expedition since the former arrest.

The commitment under which Warden Tracy, of Ludlow street jail, is directed to hold the prisoners is in the following form, a separate writ being drawn in the name of each of the captives:—

U. S.——COURT *The United States vs. W. A. C. Ryan et al., Charged with Breach of the Neutrality Laws.*
IGNATIO ALFARO, in the above-entitled cause, is delivered by me into the custody of the Keeper of the County Jail, in pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided.
FRANCIS C BARLOW,
Marshal of the United States
for the Southern District of New York.
JUNE 21, 1869.

STATEMENT OF COLONEL RYAN.

At nine o'clock last night Colonel W. A. C. Ryan, a tall, youthful-looking individual, dressed in a suit of light colored, fashionable clothes, and wearing long hair, which falls to his shoulders and gives him very much the appearance of a [illegible] was about as comfortable physically as most persons outside of Ludlow street jail, notwithstanding the fact that he was inside. He stated that he was arrested about six o'clock last evening, just as he had stepped into a carriage, corner of, Broadway and Houston street, to go to Brooklyn. "At the time I was inside the carriage and was parting with a friend, when an official from the Marshal's office stepped up to me and said that I was his prisoner. I then asked the deputy if he could take me and he said he guessed so. At the time I was arrested there were some three or four hundred men near, and the official said, "Well, I have got eight men here and there are seven more around the corner." The man who arrested me and acted as a deputy marshal is a Spanish spy, or at least I understand him to be such, he was in the employ of the Spanish Consul formerly, but on this occasion was deputized by the United States Marshal. I, of course, expressed my readiness to go with the deputy, and turned to my friend and said, "Captain Peters, I want you to attend to a certain matter for me," upon which another officer turned to Peters, saying, "We want you, too," and arrested him. We were shortly afterwards quartered where we now are. If the authorities wanted us they could have had us at any hour during the day, but they chose to cause our arrest late at night, when they knew bail would not be accepted, although friends came here this evening and offered bail to any amount for our release until morning. Their offers, however, were refused, and, of course, we lie here until to-morrow. Our friends have got a letter from District Attorney Pierrepont, asking for our release until to-morrow, but that letter could not be recognized here. There are orders out now, as I have learned from undoubted authority, for the arrest, in the morning, of every single member of the Junta. Five of the six persons now here are American citizens. The person who arrested me I believe to be a Spanish spy, for the reason that on the occasion of the previous arrest he wore a rose in his coat, and merely pointed out those whom he thought advisable to arrest, whereas on the present occasion this same individual actually put his hand on my shoulder and pronounced me his prisoner. That is why I believe he has been deputized as a deputy United States Marshal. From what we have overheard and been told in conversation between various officials, we are led to understand that information had been received by the Spanish Minister at Washington, to the effect that an expedition was about to leave here to-night, and that that information was the basis for our arrest. I think, and we all think, that the United States authorities are outraging us, and that money, Spanish money, is at the bottom of it. It is done in the interests of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, to produce a depressing effect on the minds of the revolutionists, and a corresponding elation among the Spaniards. But it will fail of its intended result. I do not expect to make anything out of it, although I came to this city with the intention of assisting the Junta, and the United States government cannot prove anything against me, that is all. One of the deputies told me they had particular instructions to arrest Alfaro and myself Alfaro is a native Cuban. He is Secretary of War of the Junta in New York, and is a wealthy planter He has contributed something like $400,000 at various times to the cause of the revolution. Another thing you ought to know is this —Webster and Gregg the counsel of the Spanish government, are in the employ of the Spanish Consul in New York, and Webster is the son-in-law of Secretary Fish. This same Webster and Gregg were the counsel of the Spanish government in the seizure of the Quaker City, and their influence also got the vessel off. I consider the whole matter very inconsistent on the part of the United States government, and I do not think it is popular—in fact, I know the people of the United States sympathise with the revolution and do not accord with these proceedings. If the government is so scrupulous about breaches of the neutrality laws, why did they never interfere with the Fenians who paraded in the streets of every city in the country, held mass meetings, wore uniforms and carried arms openly, avowed their intention of invading Ireland, making war against England and gobbling up Canada?

STATEMENT OF SEÑOR ALFARO.

Señor Ignatio Alfaro is a tall and rather prepossessing gentleman born in manners and appearance, with dark complexion, luxuriant jet black whiskers, *à la* Dundreary, and mustache. He stated that he was arrested about six o'clock, just as he was leaving the head quarters, No. 71 Broadway. He could not tell of any motive in making the arrest at so unseasonable an hour of the evening, unless it were done in every spite and to cause extra inconvenience to the parties arrested. Numerous friends had called on him since his arrest and had offered to give bail, but of course it could not be accepted. The authorities could have found any number of the members of the Junta at the committee rooms up to five o'clock if they desired. The whole affair [illegible] however, was gotten up to counteract a certain effect favorable to the Spanish cause, both in Spain and in Cuba, and the agents of the Spanish government had already telegraphed warrants have been issued for the arrest of every member of the Junta.

I have not any doubt but that the revolution will succeed; and I assure you that despatches were received by the Junta to-day from the government of Cespedes, bearing date as late as the 31st of May, which report that all the expeditions that have landed have safely reached the patriots, and that with the means which those expeditions furnished several successful battles have been fought. It was also expected that a hot summer campaign would ensue, which would be very disastrous to the Spaniards, as they are very liable to fevers and other sickness, not being acclimatized. The despatches also say that the patriot troops in the eastern end and the centre of the island are harassing the Spanish troops very much, and that an effort would shortly be made to capture several large towns which they had hitherto been unable to attempt on account of not having arms and ammunition. The considerable amount of money for the purchase of supplies in New York, the money having been raised by the friends in Cuba.

INCIDENTS OF THE AFFAIR.

Soon after it became known among the Cubans that some of the members had been placed in "durance vile," a number of them flocked to Ludlow street to tender aid and among the number Señor Mora, who was himself arrested a few days ago on a similar charge and released on bail. Señor Mora was not aware that the Marshal's deputies were again after "all hands and the cook," but Señor Alfaro called him into a corner of the jail and informed him of the fact, at the same time advising him to to "make himself scarce." Comment upon the alacrity with which Mora availed himself of the hint is unnecessary. But "a fleeting shadow," it may be remarked, was observed shortly afterwards on the jail steps and whisking along Grand street at a rapid gait. He had concluded to be no More a prisoner if he could help it—and he thought he could.

All the prisoners expressed themselves as highly pleased with the kindnesses shown them by Warden Tracy, and were in the best of spirits. They were not confined in the cells, but were allowed free range of the reception rooms, the vestibule and dining hall; in fact they patronized the latter apartment to a decidedly healthful extent, and laughed and cracked jokes over their wine which their friends had provided and the substantial and highly palatable meals which their host, Tracy, had set before them. Messrs. Ryan and Alfaro occupied the same comfortable double-bedded room last night which was immortalized by being the place of captivity of Bowles, the Massachusetts editor.

Señor Alfaro offered $5,000 cash bail for the privilege of his liberty until ten o'clock this morning, but he could not make the point.

The prisoners will be arraigned for examination before Commissioner Osborn at eleven o'clock this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—ENOCH ARDEN.—Tennyson's simple and touching story of Enoch Arden, with its striking individualities and dramatic situations, suggests in the first reading a beautiful subject already more than half prepared for the stage. Offering to the Booth management a liberal margin for their superior representations of scenery and stage effects, it has proved to them an irresistible temptation; and so we have here the poet's simple story transformed from the shadow into the substance; from the persons, places and events he leaves to our imagination to the persons, places and scenes of real life, and passing through their history as he has told it before our eyes. For instance, the poem opens with this pretty pictorial description of the seaside hamlet, where Enoch Arden is introduced to us:—

Long lines of cliff breaking have left a chasm,
And in the chasm are loam and yellow sands.
Beyond, red roots about a narrow wharf.
In closier, then a mouldered church, and higher,
A long street climbs to one tall towered mill,
And high in heaven behind it a gray down,
With Danish barrows and a hazel wood
By autumn nutters haunted, flourishes
Green, in a cup-like hollow of the down

This hamlet by the sea Booth's artist, assigned to its reproduction, has so satisfactorily reproduced as to carry the conviction that it is a faithful picture of the very place, painted on the spot, or rather that it is the place itself with the [illegible] villagers before us, cheering heartily for Enoch, who has just rescued a child from the waves. And so the play goes prettily on, in rustic sweetness and simplicity, to the closing of the first act, with the happy wedding of Enoch and Annie Leigh, which is enlivened by a fine chorus from a band of singers, and by the general happiness of the merry company.

At the opening of the second act seven years have elapsed. Enoch has a family upon his hands and finds that his calling as a waterman at home is insufficient for their wants. An old sailor, forced in the bold venture of a cruise to China as a seaman, seeing it as a lucky chance to mend his fortunes, his wife objects, and p eads against it, but in vain. He is resolved upon the experiment. His arrangements for her and the children in his absence, and seeks to console her with the hope that he will

Become the master of a larger craft,
With fuller profits lead an easier life,
Have all his pretty young ones educated,
And pass his days in peace among his own.

At the opening of the third act he has been gone ten years, and Philip, the prosperous miller, who has been "the friend indeed" of the grass widow and her children, begins to plead his own cause. Enoch will never return, and Philip, on the occasion of a suiting party, thus plumply pops the question:—

I fain would prove
A father to your children. I do think
They love me as a father—
Perhaps you know what I would have you know,
I wish you for my wife

After many doubts and misgivings Mrs. Arden surrenders at discretion, and in the illustrations of these incidents we have some pretty rustic groups and merry music.

At the opening of the fourth act Enoch appears before us on his lonely Pacific island, seated under a palm tree, and looking out over the boundless main for the good ship that is to bear him home. meditating upon his heart sick, and wondering if his dear the same painter has given a tropical picture which is magnificent. The scene becomes joyous with the appearance of a gang of sailors on the search for water. Enoch is all right again, for here at last is the good ship that is to bear him home.

The fifth act opens with Enoch at the house of the benevolent old lady in his native town, from whom he learns that he has come too late to be of any service to his wife, who has settled down into substantial home comforts with Philip, and here, too, and to the end, the accessories of the stage contribute vastly to heighten the charms of the story.

The playwright has somewhat, of course, enlarged upon the poem in his scenes, characters and conversations, but adheres religiously to his text, so that the play is but the reproduction of the poem in dramatic form. The lively choruses and dances introduced add much to the sparkling brilliancy of the piece.

Mr Edwin Adams as Enoch Arden has a role by which he ought to be hereafter distinguished The picture of desolation and despair which he presents on his lonely island is exceedingly effective, and was heartily encored. Mr. Lawler as Philip Ray gives us the frank, honest and generous hearted miller; Mr. Blind as Captain Sterling is too good an "old salt" that we should like to see more of him; and so of Mr Fenno as the bluff and hearty Reuben. The Annie Leigh of Miss De Bar fills the character as one would have it, Miss Morant as Miriam Lane enters with her unfailing earnestness into the spirit of her part, and the young lad and lass who represent the son and daughter of Enoch are entitled to good and the play is really a charming entertainment and will surely become a popular favorite. There was a very good house, notwithstanding the sultry and stormy night, and the reception of the play was enthusiastic. It is, indeed, a charming play.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The metropolitan admirers of Miss Lucille Western—and their number is legion—turned out in large numbers last evening to welcome her professional reappearance after over a year's absence from the city That highly wrought drama of the purely legitimate but intensely sensational school, "Last Lynne," was selected for her first evening's performance A more happy selection could not have been made. The splendid reputation she has achieved as Lady Mabel Carlyle and Madame Vine in her impersonations of this dual character during her continuous round of professional engagements in her prolonged absence from the city had preceded her. A good deal was expected from her, but these expectations were fully realized. She sustained her reputation It is unnecessary to explain the plot of the piece. It enjoys the favor of the universal acquaintance of theatre goers. From the girlish guilelessness of newly wedded life in the open air, through the varying scenes of the subsequent acts, calling into acutest activity the stronger emotional and tragic passions of the human heart, and particularly that human heart a proud and sensitive and accomplished woman's, crushed and wronged and writhing in its deep agony, she showed herself a truly genuine, forcible and impassioned actress. A pleasing and just tribute to her fine acting were the frequent interruptions of applause, her summons before the curtain at the close of each act and the frequent floral offerings thrown at her feet. The piece was finely put on the stage, and Miss Western was well supported. Mr. Gotthold as Archibald Carlyle was most excellent, and it is very rarely that a better Sir Francis Levison than Mr. McKee Rankin is seen on the stage. Miss Corney Carlyle by Mrs. Brazshaw was magnificently done. This dramatization of the celebrated novel of this name, prepared expressly for Miss Western by C. W. Taylelure, will be performed during every evening of this week and at a matinée on Saturday. There will doubtless continue to be crowded houses during Miss Western's short engagement, when she will appear in other plays alike sensational and alike strongly supported.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The summer season was inaugurated last night at this house by the company from Selwyn's theatre, Boston, under very favorable auspices. There was a large audience, considering the frightful state of the weather, and the strangers from the "Hub" were accorded a very hearty welcome to the metropolitan boards. Charles Read's drama of "Dora" was the principal feature of the evening and was capitally enacted throughout. Miss Kittie Blanchard, an old favorite in this city, and Miss Lizzie Price, from the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, sustained the characters of Mary Morrison and Dora respectively, and each acquitted herself in a creditable manner. Mr. Frederick Robinson, as Farmer Allan, made a hit, and looked and acted the character to the very life. Mr. C. H. Vanderwater as Lake Bloomfield, the foolish young farmer who is desperately in love with Dora, succeeded in establishing himself at once as a favorite with his auditors. The piece passed off in the best possible manner, and deserves to have a run. "Black Eyed Susan, or the Little Bill that was Taken Up," concluded the performance.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Schneider is again kicking up her heels as "Grand Duchess," at the St. James theatre, London.

Mr. Theodore Hamilton has been engaged for fall and winter season at Booth's—to commence Miss Bateman in September.

Signor Muzio, well known in this city some years ago as the conductor of the orchestra at the Academy of Music, occupies the same position at the new opera house just finished at Cairo, Egypt. Signor Muzio is at present in Italy for the purpose of engaging an orchestra of sixty and a chorus of sixty-six.

Mrs. Jennings, Mr. George Holland, Mr. James Lewis and Mr. G. H. Clarke are among the performers engaged by Mr. Daly for his new company at the Fifth Avenue theatre, next season.

The Worrell sisters are resting from their professional labors at Maple Cottage, their summer seat at Little Neck. They have already formed engagements for nearly the whole of next season. They will appear early in the season at Washington and Pittsburg, from whence they will go to St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

Miss Charlotte Thompson is personating "Leah the Forsaken," at the New California theatre, San Francisco. She is ably supported by Miss Emilie Melville as Madeline, and Mr. John McCullough as Rudolph. She forsakes "Leah" this week for "Schepi."

Miss Blanche Elliston, a pupil of Signor Arditi, has accepted an engagement at Baden, and will subsequently come to this country to play as prima donna in Mrs. Richings Bernard's opera company.

To-morrow evening "Seraphine," Sargent's last successful comedy, which is at present the great attraction in Paris, where it has already nearly reached its three hundredth representation, will be given at the Théâtre Français by a company of French comedians. Mme. Moreau, a prominent actress from the Porte Saint Martin, Paris, assumes the principal rôle.

Latest advices from Melbourne state that theatrical history is comparatively barren of incidents. "After Dark" has been drawing good houses at the Theatre Royal since the departure of the last mail; its place is now supplied by Mr. Akhurst's new Easter burlesque, "The Bandit of Hastings"

San Francisco is improving rapidly. Six evenings in the week are not sufficient for its enjoyment

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES [illegible] COURT.

Adjournment in Honor of the Memory of the Late Henry J. Raymond.

This Court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, Judge Benedict presiding, and was adjourned without the transaction of any business, until to-day, out of respect to the memory of the late Henry J. Raymond.

SUPREME COURT.

Adjournment on Account of the Indisposition of Judge Gilbert.

This court, Judge Tappen presiding, was adjourned yesterday, in consequence of the presiding Judge being called upon to go to Westchester county to take the place of Judge Gilbert, who is confined to his house with rheumatism.

Verdict in the Bergman Street Accident Case.

In the case of Charles A. P. Bergman vs. John Farrell, reported in Saturday's HERALD, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff with six cents damages. The action was brought, it will be remembered, to recover $5,000 for the death of plaintiff's wife in consequence of the driving of a distiller's truck into the carriage in which she was riding by a man in the employ of defendant.

CITY COURT.

Action to Recover a Broker's Commission.

Before Judge Thompson

Mathew Hambler and Another vs. Peter Fitzpatrick.—Plaintiffs are real estate brokers, doing business in Brooklyn under the firm name of Hambler & Spencer. On the 3d of September, 1868, they, defendant, as they allege, engaged them to sell for him seven houses agreeing to pay them for each sale a commission of one per cent. The houses were sold for $26,500, as the plaintiffs claim, and on this there was a commission due of $265. In addition to this plaintiffs, as they allege, expended in advertising the property in the daily papers, under the authority of the defendant, the sum of ten dollars. Satisfaction was brought to recover $275, with interest from the 1st of December, 1868. Defendant admitted the employment of the plaintiffs to sell the houses, but denied the [illegible]. A few days after plaintiffs proposed to exchange the houses for real estate in Bushwick Av., the property of one Alexander Jessey, and as an inducement to make such an exchange plaintiffs stated that they had a purchaser who stood ready and anxious to buy the lots the moment the exchange was effected. As a further inducement to the exchange, as defendant alleges, the plaintiffs presented to defendant what was, or purported to be, a written agreement, signed by O. O. Jones, to purchase the property as soon as the transfer should be effected. Defendant consented to the exchange, and it was made, but Jones failed to purchase the lots, and they are still on the hands of defendant.

Case dismissed on the ground that it was shown by the evidence that a commission had been collected of another party for the same transaction.

Decisions.

Schuster vs. Mertz.—Answer stricken out, $10 costs.

Hanson vs. Henderson.—Motion to grant an interpleader denied.

Ehret vs. Another vs. Remington.—New trial granted on payment of costs.

Nelson vs. Todd and Another.—New trial denied.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Adjournment for Want of a Jury.

This court, Judge Troy presiding, was adjourned yesterday morning until next Monday, in consequence of the inability to get a jury, not enough of those who had been summoned to appear answering to their names to form a single panel.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—General Slocum has received official notification from the department of the approval of the report of the Bridge Commission of Government Engineers in favor of the construction of the East River Bridge. The latter, as stipulated, will be 135 feet above the water.

ACCIDENT.—John Nugent, while at work putting up an awning at the store of Armstrong & Blacklin, in Fulton street, yesterday, fell from a ladder, and was seriously injured about the head. He was attended by Police Surgeon Cochrane, after which he was removed to his home, 415 Pacific street.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—Frank Sosche, a German, was committed before Justice Welch yesterday on a charge of suspicion of burglary. The prisoner is suspected of having stolen, in company with another individual, jewelry and silverware to the value of $1,200 from the residence of Mr. John F. Harding, Van Buren street, on the 11th inst.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—John Moran, residing at 263 Clinton street, attempted to beat his wife's brains out with a water pail yesterday morning. The unfortunate woman was very seriously injured before her husband was arrested. The inhuman man was locked up in the Forty third precinct station house to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mary Underhill, a girl twenty one years old, becoming tired of life from some unexplained cause, repaired to the dock at the foot of Bridge street yesterday morning and was about to throw herself into the river. She was prevented from doing so by some citizens, who handed her over to the custody of the police of the Forty second precinct.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.—In the Third collection district, during the month ending June 15, the receipts of the various places of amusement and corporations enumerated below were as follows:—

Hooley's Minstrels	$3,410
Donnelly's Olympic	1,673
Park theatre	6,024
Academy of Music (Mrs. Conway)	1,936
Academy of Music (Ole Bull)	410
Union Ferry Company	54,992
Greenpoint Ferry Company	13,865
Houston Street Ferry Company	11,614
Bay Ridge Ferry Company	462
South Side Railroad	—
Brooklyn City Railroad	105,490
Broadway Railroad	11,672
Grand Street and Newtown Railroad	No return
Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin Railroad	1,809
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad	1,5 9
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad	12,218
Sackett, Hoyt and Bergen Street Railroad	1,659
Metropolitan Railroad	8 263
Bushwick Avenue Railroad	6 136
Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad,	11,906
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach RR. (2 mos)	1,247

THE FITZPATRICK HOMICIDE.—Francis Drake, the colored man, accused of murdering William Fitzpatrick by shooting him, during an affray on Sunday the 13th inst., at Crow Hill, was taken before Justice Riley yesterday for examination. The coroner's jury, it will be remembered, rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide at the close of the inquest, and the prisoner was thereupon discharged. The brother of the deceased, however, had the accused rearrested. Eliza Robinson (colored) was the principal witness. She testified that at about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., she saw several parties going into the dooryard at the residence of the accused, and among these were James Bradshaw (white), John and Mix Moore (colored). Subsequently she saw Bradshaw and Drake fighting, while deceased was standing on a hill about twenty feet distant. After the parties were separated Joe Williams (colored) struck Bradshaw with a club and he then ran away. The accused, however, remained and pulling a pistol from his pocket fired at him, the ball entering his breast and killing him. Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant, and the case was adjourned. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

A THIEF RUN DOWN AND CAPTURED BY A POLICE CAPTAIN.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday afternoon an unusual excitement was created in the Thirteenth ward, Williamsburg, by an encounter between Captain Woglom of the Forty fifth precinct, and a sneak thief whom he encountered leaving the residence of Mr. Robert Gear, No. 84 South Third street. It seems that a thief, with a confederate, were noticed by the vigilant captain prowling around the Southside residences during the forenoon, and that he "laid for them" after changing his uniform. They surveyed the residences of Mr. Ricard, president of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, of Dr. Malone, of Mr. F. E. Darley and others, and finally entered South Third street, and halted before the residence of Mr. Gear. Here one of them entered without ceremony, and soon returned with a new suit of clothing belonging to Mr. Gear. As soon as he made his appearance on the sidewalk with his plunder the Captain ran for him, but the thief was evidently on the *qui vive*, as he made a signal to his confederate and then fled precipitately. At this moment the confederate made a demonstration against the Captain with the view of distracting him, but he fared signally, as the guardian of the peace put on "Reid Stocking" airs and started at a furious gait after the fugitive thief. The latter was young and fleet and made extraordinary good time for a block or two, but the Captain's wind did not fail him, and he gained steadily in the race. Meanwhile a large concourse of citizens joined in the pursuit, all shouting "stop thief!" This continued until the pursued and his pursuer reached the corner of South Second and Fourth streets, when a young man threw a stone at the thief, which narrowly missed him. The Captain, seeing this demonstration, turned abruptly and told the crowd to keep back, saying that he was perfectly able to secure his man. At this moment the chase was truly exciting. A crowd of urchins yelled and shouted, and above the tumult was heard the stentorian voice of an old woman—"Go it, cap, make your second base." This and similar remarks enlivened the scene, but did not interfere with the pursuit. The Captain paid no attention to the clamor, but kept steadily on and the thief, but blood told in the end. [illegible] at the corner of South First and Fourth streets, the thief, exhausted and [illegible] reeled [illegible] and almost fell, when the iron hand of the Stewart Metropolitan was placed upon his neck. Both men were then pretty well exhausted, the chief breathless and the Captain sweating at every pore. "What are you doing in my precinct, you villain?" said the Captain, and without waiting for a reply he run the wretch into the Fourth street station house and locked him up. On examining the prisoner a gold chain with a common iron ring attached to it was found in his pocket—an imitation of a watch and chain—also a night key. He said his name was Philip Smith, a native of Germany, twenty-three years of age, and that he was a cigar maker by occupation. He had nothing further to say. Justice Voorhies will give him a hearing this morning.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. James Lynch, who held the position of chairman of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, died at his residence yesterday after a lingering illness. He was about fifty-four years of age. He was a member of the State Legislature for two successive terms, and was a candidate for Sheriff two years ago. In politics he was a democrat, and it may be said of him with truth that he retained the confidence of his party and the respect of his opponents to his latest hour.

Hoboken.

A POLICE OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE.—Louis Eckardt, a member of the Hoboken police force, went to Jersey City yesterday, about noon, and proceeding to the tobacco pier adjoining Long Dock he deliberately took off his coat and vest and plunged into the river. Several workmen in the vicinity saw the act, and would probably have taken no further notice of it had the man been naked. They run to the pier, but Eckardt had disappeared. A search was made for him, and when he was drawn out life was extinct. An inquest was held last evening by Justice Hayback.

NOTES OF A SABBATH IN HOBOKEN.—A visit to the Recorder's Court in Hoboken on Monday morning will prove very profitable to any person who desires to know how the Sundays are spent in that city during the summer months. The following are a few of the many sketches from the reporter's note book yesterday morning:—

Augustus Meyer was "sleeping off his liquor" on a stoop at the corner of Second and Hudson streets on Sunday evening. Owen Carroll, a veteran police officer of pious memory among the sinners of the cells, chanced to stroll that way, though not on duty. He grasped Meyer by the collar, shook him several times till he groaned, yawned, opened one eye and then the other. The first business in order was to reward Carroll for his benevolent intentions, and Meyer has certainly a "way of his own" in that business. He struck out from the shoulder hammered poor Owen, regardless of old age, and then contemptuously suggested that he might go for assistance. Three policemen, next on the scene (a smaller number would be ineffectual), give a new complexion to the course of events, and Owen is handcuffed. He surveys the manacles for a moment with a sardonic grin, then snaps them asunder as if they were cups of wood. After the struggle, the officers victorious, a lodging in the cells, bonds in $200 complete the sketch, Recorder Pope giving the final touch.

A grum-looking Teuton, who seemed to take great interest in the foregoing case, was next charged with splitting his wife's skull with a beer glass. Easily disposed of—a case for the Grand Jury.

"Gustave Ocee, your conduct yesterday, when you had swallowed large draughts of beer, was disgraceful. Pay down ten dollars or back to the cells," is the next announcement that calls for special attention.

William Fass was more than three sheets in the wind, but he was not quite as disorderly as the gentleman who had the floor last. He was, therefore, let off with a five.

Officer Ring claimed possession of the floor and all eyes were centred in him. No objections and Ring proceeds. James Nicholson, according to his biographer, is a veritable bully. He would have a fight somewhere before the Sabbath closed. Challenges numerous on his part were accepted. Ring tells him to move on, he refuses, severe hitting in true give and take style follows. Jim lifted a stone and let fly. Had it struck the mark aimed at, Ring's pipe were smoked and the neighbors would sorrowfully offer up the prayer "Peace to his ashes." Jim slept in the county jail at Hudson City last night, and the jailer has contracted to furnish him with board and lodging till the next term of court. Ring claims compensation for his coat, from which Jim took many small strips without permission.

Hudson City.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CAR DRIVER.—Francis Horn, a driver on the Pavonia horse railroad, drove the last car on Sunday night and arrived at his home corner of Third street and St. Paul avenue, Hudson City, [illegible] yesterday morning. Feeling an acute pain in his stomach he took some medicine and went to bed without awakening his wife. When she awoke she found him dead. An inquest was held by Coroner Warren last evening.

A HOT PURSUIT AND SUCCESSFUL ESCAPE.—Life is so sweet to us all that there is an irresistible weight of conviction in the observation that not one of us can realize the dangers and risks we would encounter, and often successfully, when driven to the wall. Recorder Aldridge, of Hudson City, was occupied for an hour or so yesterday morning in hearing a case in which he issued warrants for the arrest of a squad of boys who played some pranks that will certainly bring a few of them into trouble. On Sunday evening they went to the house of Edward Boden, in Grove street, where they jumped over the fence, effected an entrance to the house and called out for Boden, whom they threatened to kill. They mustered in such numbers and displayed such an angry determination that Boden became terror-stricken and fled up stairs. Thither they pursued him, and in order to escape their vengeance he leaped from the window to the ground outside, a distance of about fifteen feet. He was more frightened than hurt and picking himself up he decamped to a neighboring house, where he was afforded protection against the young brood of tormentors. Two of the gang named George Valentine and Albert Harriet, were arrested and held to bail in $200.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Bathgate, of Morrisania, held an inquest at Port Morris yesterday on the remains of an unknown man found in the East river, near that place, by some fishermen, early in the morning. The body was dressed in a shirt and pantaloons, nearly new, which left little room for doubting that deceased had been in confinement on Randall's Island. It is believed he was drowned while endeavoring to escape from the latter place. As decomposition had set in it was naturally inferred that the body had been in the water several days. No marks of violence having been discovered a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. The body was that of a robust man of middle age.

ROWDYISM AT MORRISANIA.—It is a fact generally commented upon by the taxpayers of Morrisania that since the Sunday police force has been increased lawlessness and rowdyism on that day have, if anything become more intolerable than before. Last Sabbath afternoon a party of intoxicated visitors amused themselves by assaulting every citizen who came in their way, while two of the town police looked on and refused to interfere. Some twelve arrests for disorderly conduct were effected, and out of this number three escaped during the night from the new Town Hall lock up. A revision of the present mode of appointing police officers is anxiously expected by the taxpayers.

FISHKILL.

OPENING OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The first regular passenger train on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad came through yesterday from Hopewell junction to Fishkill landing, connecting with the express train leaving that place at twenty five minutes to eight o'clock A. M. for New York. The road is leased to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for ninety nine years, and will be operated by the latter company.

ROXBURY.

A CASE OF MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—Some time ago a statement was published of the facts involved in a suit brought by Caroline Rieser, of Roxbury, N. Y., against John Zahn, for an alleged attempt to violate her person. The case terminated in favor of Mr. Zahn, and an action against Miss Caroline Rieser for malicious prosecution has been instituted by him.

HUDSON.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CHEMIST.—Professor H. Dussance, an eminent chemist, having charge of Tilden & Co.'s laboratory, and editor of the *Industrial Chemist*, published in New York and Boston, died suddenly at his residence in New Lebanon last night.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A shocking case of hydrophobia has just ended fatally. About six months ago Mr. William Matise, aged thirty eight, residing at Thirty-first and Girard avenue, was bitten by a dog afflicted with the rabies. Immediately he secured medical aid, and no signs of the dreadful disorder showing itself he forgot the occurrence. On Saturday the symptoms of the malady manifested themselves and so violent did he become that it was thought advisable to remove him to the Ninth district station house. When nearing the police headquarters Matise breathed his last. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held upon the body to-day.—*Philadelphia Age, June 21.*

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Decline of American Trade.

"Grumbler" comments affirmatively on an editorial in the HERALD of the 9th inst. on the decline of American trade and shipping. He is of opinion that what the "country most wants, next to an independent press, after the pattern of the HERALD, is a well established civil service which shall be independent of politics, so that hummers and political nobodies shall be precluded from putting their fingers into the public purse and emptying it of its contents," and much more to the same effect. Our correspondent is quite right. It will come to that in the end. The public donkey will patiently bear a heavy burden, but there are times when even he will kick, become intractable, and insist on his load being removed. Corruption and political jobbery must in time correct themselves. It will not always "be thus, thusly."

Car Conductors.

J. M. McDougall noticed in the HERALD of June 16 an article on a "new plan to compel car conductors to be honest." He offers one which he thinks will work admirably. It is as follows:—Let the proprietors of the cars pay their employés such wages as will make them value their situations. This, he says, in every other business is found to be the cheapest, best and most direct method for keeping men honest. J. M. McDougall is unquestionably right. His suggestion is certainly not original, it nevertheless is good; but we fear the men who run the cars and pocket the earnings will not give heed to it or to any other suggestions which implies the cultivation of honesty.

Ladies' Railroad Cars.

"Dot" is of the opinion that some things can be done as well as others, and offers the subjoined as his method for accommodating the ladies with seats in the street cars. He says—"I would suggest, to settle the vexed question, Shall a gentleman surrender his seat to a lady? that every second car be assigned to the ladies, or, let every second car be marked 'ladies' car,' and gentlemen be permitted to enter it on condition that they surrender their seats to ladies when required." "Dot" concludes by saying "he has no doubt ladies will patronize the car assigned them exclusively." Will they? Conductors of cars are not alone in the opinion that ladies prefer the society of gentlemen to those of their own sex.

Hansom Cabs.

"A Lady" writes four pages of foolscap laudatory of the Hansom cab, and expresses her astonishment that they were "never introduced into this city before." "Every stranger," she continues "from across the Atlantic has opened his eyes in astonishment when looking along the streets for lines of cabs, and has wondered how people got along without them. True, there are almost endless car routes, supplying the locomotive emergencies of our great population, but these for the most part only go in certain directions." Our correspondent writes much more to like effect, and we doubt not when these cabs are introduced (some 1,500 or 2,000 are contemplated) they will be satisfactorily patronized. About fifteen years ago cars were introduced to the people of New York, but they were looked upon with indifference and were, we believe, finally withdrawn. Still, it may be that the second attempt to introduce these vehicles will prove more profitable than did the first. We can assure "A Lady" that cabs, perhaps not of the Hansom pattern, are not "unknown" to the streets of this metropolis.

Turn Tables.

"D." writes.—"The necessity for building turn tables at each end of the street car routes, as suggested in the HERALD of the 18th inst., can be obviated by placing light iron gates on each platform of a car and requiring the conductors to lock them on the platform to which the horses are to be attached on arriving at each end of the route. This plan will effectually prevent passengers from getting on or off the front platform, and thus avoid the numerous accidents that occur." This plan was adopted on some of the street cars about four years ago. The gates were religiously closed on the platform on which the drivers stood for some months, and these were put aside as useless, not answering the purpose for which they were introduced.

VASSAR COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21, 1869.

Every train and boat to-day has brought large numbers to this city to be present at the commencement exercises at Vassar College. Already the hotels of the place are nearly filled, and hackmen are doing a rushing business. The scenes at the college all day to day have been of a very enlivening character. At eleven A. M. a ticket seller and baggage man arrived and located themselves in one of the large rooms, where, ever since, they have been engaged with the pupils of the college purchasing tickets for home and attending to the checking of their baggage. At noon nearly 200 had transacted this part of their leave-taking, and this afternoon over 100 more are in waiting, seated in rows, taking their turn. The majority will leave Wednesday afternoon and evening, though there will be many who will remain over till Thursday or Friday. Tickets have been sold to all parts of the United States, North, South, East and West. The parents of some of the pupils will meet them here and go with them to summer resorts or to visit relatives far from their native homes. Long Branch, Newport, the White Mountains, Lake George, &c., will soon be honored by the fairy footsteps of the hard studying Vassar students, where, amid the cooling breezes and surrounded by friends, they will enjoy that relaxation from book toil so necessary to their health and happiness. For three days have the huge tackle and falls, located in the centre of the college, connecting with hall way, lowered large and capacious trunks, packed jam full, to the lower floor, preparatory to being sent to town for further transportation to steamboats and railroads. Sleeping car tickets go off like hot cakes, and messages and packages without number, are going from room to room and from hall to hall adding greatly to the scene of general bustle and confusion. Merry voices are heard and happy smiles flit across the countenances of the students as thoughts of home are dwelt upon.

To-day nothing of note transpired until half-past three this afternoon, at which time an examination of the students of the riding school took place. This part of education at Vassar College is under the direction or supervision of Leopold von Schlenck, Master of Horsemanship. It is his duty to teach the students of his special and healthful department how to sit easy in the saddle, to ride gracefully, &c. The exercises in themselves are promotive of much healthful enjoyment impart to the cheeks a ruddy glow and at the same time strengthen and give symmetry of motion to the form. There are seventy five scholars attached to the riding school, and if this afternoon's exercises were a sample of each one's advancement in equine education, then indeed are all proficient in the art. At first four entered the arena and displayed their skill in horsemanship, after which the number was doubled, the eight riders drawing out praise from the visitors present. The exercises closed by a young lady appearing alone upon a handsome animal whose feats of vaulting and leaping were really fine. His fair burden seemed not in the least intimidated, but on the contrary, sat as graceful upon her steed a back when he leaped the barrier as when he remained motionless. As the visitors filed out of the doorway of the riding school it was conceded by all that that branch of education was eminently beneficial. As I close my letter carriage load after carriage load is set down at the main entrance of the college, and the reception rooms are [illegible] ing up.

A MONSTER RAFT.

Five Acres of Water Covered by a Moving Fleet of Lumber.

[From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, June 15.]

For the purpose of showing what is done on the Mississippi in the lumber line we propose to describe a small raft destined for the Dubuque market. What the mastodon of the ancient world was to all his fellow quadrupeds this raft is to all others that now or ever have floated on the river. It arrived and was fastened to the shore a short distance above Eagle Point, about twelve o'clock yesterday, having made the trip down from Reed's Landing, at the mouth of the Chippewa river, a distance of 265 miles in four days.

What will our readers think of a raft which contains 1 835 000 feet of lumber. That looks like a big story to tell but that is what the raft contains to a fraction. Viewed from a short distance it looks like an island and covers an area nearly equal to five acres of ground. It has 224 cribs, sixteen feet wide and thirty two feet long making a raft altogether 545 feet long and 224 feet wide. In addition to the lumber mentioned the raft carries 810 000 feet of lath, 76,000 feet of shingles, and 6,000 feet of pickets.

This unwieldly mass of lumber is controlled and handled about as easily as a barge, by a sprightly little steamer of 130 horse power. She acts as a gigantic helm fastened behind the raft, and can steer, push and haul the same by a fertile combination of ropes, pulleys and capstans in any direction she pleases.

FALSELY PACKED COTTON.—The Chester (S. C.) *Reporter* says:—We have been shown by one of our cotton merchants satisfactory certificates from a business house in Baltimore that upon a certain lot of cotton bought here, weighing 818 pounds, there was a deduction of fourteen and three quarter cents per pound upon the same, when brought to sale in Baltimore, by reason of the said cotton being packed with water in the inside. Such frauds do great discredit to those planters who strive to deal honestly with their neighbors.

TEXAS CROPS.—The crop prospects are as encouraging as they possibly could be at this season. The corn crop, as a general thing, is laid by, and never promised a better yield. More cotton has been planted than at any time since or before the war. The season has been a little backward, but in every other respect very favorable, and, if the worm don't come Liberty county will come up to her ante war cotton crop.—*Liberty (Texas) Gazette, June 11.*

CARD ETIQUETTE.

The Present Mode—Novelties in Papeteries—Wedding Cards Couleur de Rose—The Monogram on the Increase.

Decidedly the most novel of the season's novelties in stationery are the rose pink wedding cards. The idea is, of course, French; its origin as indubitably in sentimental compliment to the supposedly halcyon days in which all things, as well as people, in the glamored eyes of the bride and groom, are viewed through rose-colored spectacles. The shape of the cards remains the same, the lettering and color alone being altered to meet the requirements of this last caprice of ultra fashion. Old and now replaces the quieter black script, or old English lettering of old-time wording, invitations, and a rose-colored bit of ribbon connects the cards, in lieu of the dainty white satin bridal tie of immemorial sanction. A huge pink envelope—loudly monogrammed, of course, either in gold or, at the option of the happy pair, in mingled letters of other tasteful design, completes this certainly oddest of wedding caprices and stunning card novelty of the season.

Anniversary wedding cards are yearly growing into more general favor. Orders for golden, silver, crystal, tin, wooden, and, lastly, paper wedding cards now pour in from all parts of the country to our best city stationers, and the trouble is to fill them all in due season.

The first five ceremonies, viz.—The golden, silver, crystal, tin and wooden, are familiar as household words. The sixth is an addition gotten up within the last year, it is said, now becoming very general and contended to have the best right of any to an existence in the list of ceremonies, and, in fact, the honor of even heading it. A bride is said to be entitled to it upon the commencement of her second year of marriage, when—a bride no longer—the young matron enters upon her duties in her husband's house as more sober wife and housekeeper, possibly, mother also. Upon this occasion it is now customary for friends to present offerings of paper, such as books, portfolios, music, &c. At the expiration of four more years—five from her wedding day—the wooden wedding is announced, at which time the five year old married couple are the amused and pleased recipients of whatever wooden articles, either useful, ornamental or absurd, their friends may choose to present to them of that material.

The tin wedding on the anniversary of the five years following is the next permissible wedding festival according to custom allowed the now thrice-wedded pair, and upon this occasion the gifts are, of course, of tin. This ceremony is in turn succeeded by the crystal wedding, still five years later, and dating fifteen years from the wedding night, when the presents are, as before, of material complimented by the name of the special festival, and followed, after ten years of connubial rest and happiness, at the expiration of ten years more, by the silver wedding, this ceremony, of course occuring upon the anniversary of twenty-five years of wedded life.

The golden wedding is announced after twenty-five years more, viz., on the arrival of the fiftieth anniversary. The presents offered upon both these occasions are either gold or silver.

One would think by this time that a couple so very much married ought to be left in peace till the end of their lives, but still one final opportunity is afforded them of convincing the world of their connubial happiness. Few, indeed, however, live to give it. It is on the expiration of seventy-five years of wedded happiness, when the anniversary is properly called the diamond wedding. A well known engraver of this city has had, it is understood, one order for cards for even this extraordinary event. They are of highly burnished diamond pattern, frosted silver, lettered in intermixed gold and silver.

Cards for golden weddings are always monogramed and printed in pure gold. Those for silver weddings in pure silver. Upon both are engraved the dates of the two marriages and the maiden name of the bride.

Cards for crystal weddings are small sheets of actual glass, lettered either in black or gold; or more appropriately in letters engraved upon the crystal. These thin sheets of crystal, to avoid likelihood of breakage, are either glued upon tinfoil, cardboard or thin wood. Sometimes they are made of a very thick, tough glass instead, not liable to break in transportation.

Cards of invitation to tin weddings are similar plates of literal oxydized tin similarly lettered.

Wooden wedding cards are card-like squares of veritable wood, thin and delicately veined, upon which the lettering is usually black.

Cards for the new cast paper wedding are usually left to individual fancy. Not unfrequently, however, they are printed upon a thick, grayish paper in appearance not unlike raw Bristol board.

Trifles in all these last mentioned materials for wedding presents—paper, wood, tin and crystal—now form part of the stock of every fashionable stationer in the city, and, being of such light cost, are extensively purchased and presented, in view of the amusement and frolic of which they are invariably provocative.

Birthday celebrations, especially among the young folks in fashionable life, are getting so numerous as to oblige the constant origination of a choice of new and elaborate designs. Many very beautiful novelties make their appearance this season for these pretty anniversary souvenirs, than which none are prettier than the brilliantly bordered ones. Some are gold tinted or rose tinted, and gold or silver spangled, some with a broad crimson border and gold lettered, or bright French olive, mauve, or green bordered, lettered either in rough gold or silver, or the two intermixed in rustic characters. These cards never were to be seen in greater profusion or more bewildering beauty and variety than at present.

The latest style in London for wedding cards is with the bride's maiden name printed upon the inside of the envelope, envelope stamped with the crest in silver or with monogram, enclosing the bride's visiting card together with the gentleman's for the present season, according to the city's authority upon card etiquette—J. N. Gimbrede—wedding cards of announcement when virginally white, are invitations on note sheet (written), enclosed in a large envelope ornamented with a white satin tie. The following is the preferred form:—

Mr. So and So
Miss So and So
Married, Wednesday, June 5, 1869

Inclosing a separate card in old English text or script.

Mr. and Mrs. So and So.
At Home
September 7, day and evening. 119 Park place.

Invitations to large weddings at church with receptions at home, are engraved on note sheets with monograms, combining the initials of bride and groom, or with arms and crest or crest alone. A card upon which is engraved the reception days of the bride and groom the following month is also enclosed, together with cards of the bride and groom tied together with a white satin knot.

Ordinary visiting cards are still unglazed, some are delicately tinted, rather larger than last year. The shapes are nearly square. The English script is still the most *recherche* text. Dropped capitals are considered the most stylish.

Visiting cards lettered upon the back, viz. with "Visite," "Condolence," "Felicitation," "Congé," &c., are still much used. English wordy however, have almost universally superseded the French or Spanish upon the reverse corners of the card in American favor.

Visiting cards with "Happy New Year" printed upon the face or opposite side are growing yearly into greater favor in lieu of personal visit upon that immemorial calling day. Common sense demands this style—albeit a style scarcely so social as the old—of thus paying New Year's calls by proxy. The fact is that the already immense size of present Gotham—not to mention the circumstance that of late years so many of one's friends reside in the suburbs upon the surface—demonstrates the futility of the idea of a friendly call *in propria persona* upon each and all of one's acquaintance. In sets of wedding cards the name of the mother of the groom is now, per courtesy, also inserted.

The rage for monograms is on the increase rather than decrease, although it this season shares a fashionable preference for the crest and coats of arms. Very high, brilliant colors are extensively patronized. A great deal of gold is used and in the monograms the letters are seemingly inextricably involved. Without the key they can rarely be deciphered at a glance, but they are very beautiful usually and serve more as an artistic ornamentation upon the page or envelope than the purposes of a monogram proper.

Some very beautiful designs are shown this season for the *menu*. Among them the nautical one is the most brilliant and attractive. Monograms are used upon everything, even in polished steel upon the door plates of aristocratic residences. Names of private country places are now printed upon note paper in rustic letters, tastefully embossed, with the capitals in scarlet, heading the other letters in French blue. The reptile mania is partially revived in various comic and grotesque monogram forms. Pet-name monograms, especially among young people, are extensively patronized. The various novelties in stationery styles, note paper, envelopes, &c., can scarcely be enumerated. All are more or less stylish and in present vogue. The Queen note is a paper adapted to one fold only, to fit the London square envelope. These, of course, are oftenest created, oftentimes, if married, with two crests just above the seal. Floriated paper is in general favor. It is understood that the old style of gilt edged note paper is about to be revived. Purple, mauve and scarlet inks, also the new gold ink, are beautiful novelties just introduced. The new combination envelope is a sheet of paper so deftly cut as to form note sheet and envelope in one. Of late years wonderful improvement has been noticed in business cards. The fashion is on the increase, and the most beautiful are now engraved in the bank note style [illegible] this latter to secure perfect accuracy in a large number of impressions.

A GHOST STORY.

Singular Apparition in Memphis, Tenn.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, June 18.]

The denizens of that classic locality known as "Hell's Half Acre," of which the corner of De Soto and Gayoso streets is the central point of [illegible] just now in the highest state of alarm [illegible] hub, are in consequence of the [illegible] and consternation on several occasions [illegible] ported appearance of an object in human form, clad in the vestments of the dead, and presenting a face more hideous than the veiled prophet, Khorassan, exposed to his deluded followers when they sat at the banquet table writhing and burning from the effects of the poisoned wine. It was first seen, as report goes, on Sunday night last, at the ghostly hour of twelve, by a couple of sable lovers who were holding tryst under the dim light of the street lamp. Slowly and awfully it stole upon their vision, as if arising from the ground, first like vapor, and assuming form and shape, with socketless eyes, and fleshless nostrils emitting flames of fire, too horrible to contemplate for a moment. A long white robe enveloped the ghostly object, and trailed in the dust, and a tall hat of the same color, and in shape like a sugarloaf, added more strikingly to the height of the apparition. Speech, sign or motion it made none. The appalled lovers looked at it a moment and then, affrightened and horror-stricken, fled, alarming the neighborhood with their yells and shrieks. Heads popped out of doors and windows to inquire the cause of the commotion, and a few came forth from their houses. With chattering teeth the frightened couple stated the cause of their terror. A crowd of all colors, ages and sexes, armed with clubs, pistols, &c., immediately repaired to the spot designated by the dusky Romeo, but there was nothing to be seen. They waited in breathless suspense, keeping a respectful distance from the spot, but still nothing unearthly appeared. The next night another watch was instituted with like results. On Tuesday a few of the curious loitered around the groggery, at the corner, in expectation of a sight of the terrible spectre. It appeared at last about the same hour and in the same awful shape described above, the only difference being that it seemed to come this time from the side of a house instead of from the ground. A number of pistols were discharged and various missiles were thrown at the object, but they seemed to meet with no obstruction. It moved not. In dismay the assailants fled. This is all we know of the affair. The ghostly visitor has not since taken his nightly walk that any one wots of, and the scene of its penance or revels is given a wide circuit after reasonable hours. "What is it?" is the question that agitates everybody. What means these ghostly visitations? Is it a spirit of health or goodness damned?"

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Accidental Shooting—A Man's Remains Found in an Advanced State of Decomposition.

[From the Rock Island and Moline Union, June 17.]

A horrible tragedy was brought to light last evening. A Davenport fisherman named Bielfeldt went down to Dunick's island yesterday afternoon and going near a flatboat lying by the distillery, which had been used as a home by a Hanoverian named Peter Giese for some time, noticed a dog tied on the deck, howling piteously. Thinking something must be wrong, and being well acquainted with Giese, he went on board to ascertain what was the matter. A horrible smell greeted his olfactories as he approached the boat, and on entering the cabin he found the body of Giese reclining backward, his arms clasping a gun to his breast, the left side of his head shattered by a charge from one of the barrels, and worms covering the unsightly wounds. He hastened away, and landing at the distillery walked up town till he met Marshal Mitsch, to whom he told the circumstance.

Marshal Mitsch, accompanied by Deputy Tomokins, forthwith proceeded to the barge, where they found the body as described. From the appearance of the man, and the surrounding objects, it was judged by the officers that Giese had entered the cabin to get his gun, which stood beside a small stove. He had stooped forward and grasped it by the barrels, and one of the hammers had caught against the bottom of the stove. Giving it a twist the unfortunate man had released the hammer, only to receive the charge between his nose and left eye. Death must have been instantaneous.

It is evident, from the advanced stage of decomposition in which the remains were found, that the accident must have happened three or four days ago—possibly a week although the dog being still alive seems to render the last period improbable. The Marshal gave the poor brute some water and, as soon as he could obtain it, a loaf of bread.

Mr. Bielfeldt who was at one time in partnership with the deceased, says his name is Peter Giese, and an envelope, postmarked at Hamburg, and found in the flatboat, bears that name, while naturalization papers issued by the District Court of Davenport, in 1864, give his name as Heinrich Giese. He has lived in this vicinity since 1861, inhabiting his flatboat nearly all the time. He has a sister living in Muscatine.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 21.]

There has been a partial resumption of the anthracite coal trade the past week, with a reasonable assurance that all the coal regions will be in full operation within a week or two, and that the supply will be full to the end of the season. In the Schuylkill region a majority of the operators have arranged with their men at nearly the same rate of wages that prevailed at the time of the suspension, opening on the basis of three dollars average price of different sizes, except pea. At this rate the prices would range from about $2 50 for chestnut up to $3 50 for stove. These are about the rates that prevailed for coal before the suspension. In the Lehigh and Shamokin regions there is a difficulty on the matter of "basis," and also on the right claimed by the association to control the hands at the collieries. These matters, it is believed, will be adjusted, as the settlement at each additional colliery lessens the difficulties of settlement with the men at those remaining out. In the Wilkesbarre and Lackawanna regions the individual operators, and those companies without transporting privileges, have commenced or are getting ready to go to work. The Reading Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 21,627 tons against 69,169 in corresponding week last year. The entire tonnage of all the regions for the week was but 102 460 tons, against 347,039 tons in same week last year, a decrease of 244,629 tons. When the suspension commenced the surplus of coal to the same time in 1868 was 712,732 tons. The entire production now is 5,013,974 tons, 357,594 tons less than to the same time last year, making an actual decrease of 1 070,426 tons. This may soon be made up if all the mines go into full work. There has been some little advance in prices but not much, and they will, it is believed, in a fortnight settle down at figures at which there will be no risk in buying, as, under the "basis" adopted, prices cannot go lower without another stoppage, and the carrying companies will advance their rates as usual as the season advances.

TERRIFIC STORM IN ILLINOIS.

Singular Effects of Lightning.

[From the Chicago Journal, June 19.]

The people of Evanston, twelve miles north of Chicago insist upon it that the thunder and rain storm of last night was more terrific prolonged and deluging than anywhere else, and from accounts we receive from there we presume this is a fact. Nearly every cellar was more

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, June 21—6 P. M.

There is as yet no intimation that there will be a change in the policy which Secretary Boutwell is at present pursuing with reference to his sales of gold and purchases of five-twenties. It is true a rumor was started this morning that he intended modifying that policy after the 1st of July; but it evidently originated with one of the cliques so conspicuous to-day in the operations of the Gold Room. Nothing official or definite is known of any change. Mr. Boutwell is expected in the city to-morrow, when probably something may transpire of his views. It is almost certain, however, that he has made up his mind to see out his present plan to the end of the fiscal year, which is only nine days off. This, the last week, will hardly be the worst in the money market, for the reason that in purchasing $1,620,000 bonds on Wednesday next he will enlarge his currency balance by about $650,000 only, instead of $1,500,000, as heretofore. The street, at the opening this morning, was in some doubt as to the manner in which to accept the bank statement of Saturday. The large falling off in deposits and the comparatively small decrease in legal tenders, by strengthening the relative reserve of the banks were, in some quarters, particularly by the bullish and hopeful side of the street, regarded as favorable to a relaxation in the interest rate.

The earliest business was done at seven per cent gold, equivalent to 9¼ per cent, which the rumor above referred to, that the Secretary of the Treasury would lessen the amount of his weekly gold sales, was the occasion of rendering quite general in transactions up to one or two o'clock. The rumor then being denied, and the natural demand for money being quiet active toward three o'clock, there was a sudden hardening of rates to a thirty-second and interest, and in some very rare instances to a sixteenth "flat." The "bulls" are again talking of laying traps for those who exact extra legal rates, but they have repeated the threat so often that it has become the cry of "wolf" and has almost lost its power of intimidation. The worst feature of the stringency is the virtual stop which it puts to discounts. The best paper is now hawked about the street at nine and ten per cent. The market has become inactive, makers being stubborn in refusing to stand large shaves, and buyers being rather disposed to employ their funds on call. The former offer their paper at 8½ to 10 per cent; the latter will not purchase less than 9 to 12. Foreign exchange has been steady for several days on the basis of 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110¾ for the same grade of sight bills; but drawers are not entirely certain as to the character of the demand which will arise in paying the July coupons held abroad, and hence are somewhat indifferent about making large bills.

The government market was weak in the earlier portion of the day in response to the lower quotation for gold in the forenoon, which opened on the street at 138¾. The change later in the day corresponded almost precisely with that in gold also, and great buoyancy was communicated at the close by a slight improvement in London, where, of course, a decline in gold produces the very reverse of the effect it does here. The market was very steady in the 6's which have come to be a truer index, for the reason that they constitute the bulk of the bonds moved in the home market. The scarcity of the 62's renders them exceedingly sensitive to otherwise unimportant influences. The following were the closing street prices this afternoon:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 116 a 117; do. do., coupon, 120¾ a 121; do., five-twenties, registered, 116¼ a 116¾; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122 a 122½; do. do., coupon, 1864, 116¾ a 117; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118¾ a 119⅛; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119¼ a 119½; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119¼ a 119¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119¾ a 119⅞; do., ten-forties, registered, 107¾ a 107⅞; do. do., coupon, 107¾ a 108⅛; currency bonds, 106¼ a 106¾.

The monotony of the gold market was disturbed by a very decided "bull" movement to-day, which carried the price up about one per cent—viz., to 137¼—based upon the report that the Secretary of the Treasury would reduce his gold sales to $1,000,000 weekly after July 1. From this figure it reacted to 137¼, but rallied again to 137⅞, and fell off later to 137¼, upon the statement that the Treasury officials had received no intimation of any change in Mr. Boutwell's policy, at which figure it closed in the room. Indeed, the whole movement was very speculative in its appearance. A broker who, deservedly or not, has the reputation of being the agent of a powerful clique, first started the premium by a bid for the government gold a large fraction in advance of the market. This fact becoming known there was a general rush for the Gold Room, where the broker again appeared and by freely buying ran the price up still higher. It was noticeable, however, that the market required the constant spurring of his purchases to make it stick at high figures. On the cessation of his bids its immediate tendency was downward. If the clique intend a genuine "bull" movement it is odd that they should show their hand, unless they calculate that the street will infer the reverse of their apparent plans. Their strategy may therefore be all the deeper for its simplicity. Allowing the clique a reputation for ordinary sagacity, it is difficult to believe that they are buying gold in expectation of a higher premium when the Treasury is on the point of giving the market a golden deluge by disbursing nearly forty millions nine days hence in payment of the July interest on the national debt. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	136½	1 P. M.	137¾
11 A. M.	136¾	2 P. M.	137¾
12 M.	136¾	3 P. M.	137¾
12:08 P. M.	137	3:45 P. M.	137
12:30 P. M.	137¾	5 P. M.	137¾ a 137¾

Cash gold was in better demand, which fact would show that there is as yet a heavy short interest in the market. The rate for carrying ranged from 12 down to 7 per cent, but again the figure is somewhat obscured, owing to the variations in the general money market. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—

Gold cleared	$77,777,000
Gold balances	1,287,108
Currency balances	1,846,124

The total bids submitted to the Sub-Treasury for the government gold were for $3,870,000, at prices ranging from 136.03 to 136.76. The whole amount, $1,000,000, was awarded at 136.76.

The movement in gold, started by the rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury would abate the amount of his weekly gold sales, was likewise visible in the stock market, where its effect was due to the impression that the stringency in money would cease. Prices opened with some hesitation and with a weak feeling. The disposition to interpret the bank statement favorably caused a reaction, which was confirmed and strengthened by the report above referred to. The market suddenly became active and strong, New York Central rising to 189, Michigan Southern to 105, Erie to 20¾, Reading to 97¾, Northwestern common to 79 and Northwestern preferred to 94, New Jersey Central to 107 and Pacific Mail to 88¾. These prices were made just about half-past twelve o'clock. The market began to weaken at the afternoon board, and when subsequently money had tightened up to 1-32 a 1-16 and the rumor about the gold sales was denied there was a sharp decline in the general list, and the feeling became prevalent that the "bears" had run the market up to sell upon, the street being "sold" again for the ninety-ninth time.

According to the Indianapolis *Journal* the Indiana Sinking Fund Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Agent of State, have had a meeting, and upon examination ascertained that the State will be able to redeem about $800,000 of the principal of the Indiana five per cent State stocks at the office of the Agent of State in New York on and after the 1st day of July next. The amount necessary to pay the semi-annual interest has also been transmitted to New York. This will leave about $1,600,000 of the principal of the five per cent stocks still unpaid, supposing the holders should consent to give up the stocks to the amount proposed, of which there is some doubt, as it is still optional with them, and they find the investment one entirely satisfactory to them, so long as they can draw the interest. They are almost as popular as the war loan bonds, which the State expressed a readiness, through her officers, to redeem in full, in May last, but the agent has only been able to get hold of about $2,000 of them, leaving some $200,000 still unpaid, because, not yet having matured, the State cannot stop the six per cent interest upon them. These, with the still outstanding five per cents, will leave the State debt at about $1,800,000, whereas it was fully $7,000,000 but five years ago. The following were the closing quotations for Southern bonds:—Tennessees, ex coupon, 64 a 64½; do., new, 60 a 60½; Virginias, ex coupon, 56 a 56½; do., new, 61 a 62; do., registered stock, 48 a 48½; Georgia sixes, 82 a 83; do., sevens, 95 a 97; North Carolinas, ex coupon, 59 a 59½; do., new, 55 a 55½; Missouri sixes, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 72; do. levee sixes, 67 a 67½; do. do., eights, 86 a 87; Alabama eights, 99 a 100; do., fives, 65 a 67.

The following were the earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the second week in June:—

1869	$92,017
1868	61,449
Increase	$30,568

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week in June were:—

1869	$126,890
1868	89,293
Increase	$37,597

The earnings of the Western Union Railroad from January 1 to June 14 were:—

1869	$291,027
1868	281,485
Increase	$9,542

The imports of specie at this port during last week were as follows:—

June 7—Steamer City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—Silver	$26,405
Gold	4,310
June 9—Steamer Germania, Hamburg—Gold	15,810
June 10—Steamer H. Chauncey, Aspinwall—Gold	2,700
Gold dust	1,189
Silver	1,400
June 14—Schooner Kalmar, Savanilla—Gold	2,650
June 14—Steamer Lafayette, Havre—Gold	300
Total for the week	$51,764
Previously reported	8,807,886
Total since January 1, 1869	$8,862,650
Same time, 1868	3,399,931
Same time, 1867	1,462,224

The following were the closing prices of stocks on the last call at the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 61 a 62¾; Boston Water Power, 16½ a 16¾; Cumberland, 32¾ a 34½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 30 a 34; American Express, 40 a 40¾; Adams Express, 59 a 60; United States Express, 69¾ a 70; Merchants' Union Express, 16 bid; Quicksilver, 14½ a 15; Pacific Mail, 88 a 88¾; Western Union Telegraph, 42 a 42½; New York Central, 188¾ a 189¾; Mariposa, 7¾ a 9; do. preferred, 16¾ a 17¾; do. certificates, 40 a 47; Hudson River, 157¾ a 158; Harlem, 144½ bid; Reading, 97 bid; Alton and Terre Haute preferred, 59 bid; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 67¾ bid; do., preferred, 83¼ a 83½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 72¼ a 72¾; do. preferred, 83¾ a 83½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32; Fort Wayne, 135½ a 157½; Michigan Central, 132 a 136; Michigan Southern, 104¾ a 104¾; Illinois Central, 141 a 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94¾ a 95¾; Rock Island, 116¾ a 116¾; Northwestern, 78¾ a 78½; do. preferred, 93¾ a 94; New Jersey Central, 107 bid; Morris and Essex, 89 a 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 118½ a 121½; do. preferred, 118½ a 120; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 39½.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, June 21—10:15 A. M.

$2000 U S 5-20, c, '62.... 121⅜
5000 US 5-20, c, '64..... 116⅜
185.0 US 5-20, c, '65..... 118
850 US 5-20, c, '65, n.... 116⅞
240 00 US 5-20, c, '67..... 119
10000 do.....s5 119
30000 do.....c 119
1000 U S 5-20, c, '68..... 108¾
1000 US 5's, 10-40s, c.... 103⅝
1000 N Car 6's, new..... 65½
5000 Tenn 6's, ex coup.. 64¾
5000 Tenn 6's, new.b.6 61
1000 do.....2d call 60¾
5000 Va 6's, new....b c 61¾
6000 Louisiana 6's..... 60
1000 Ala 8's, bds..... 99⅜
2000 NY Cent 6's,'83,c.. 92
1000 do..... 93
8000 Ohio & West 1st m, '88. 87¾
2000 Mont&Essex1stm 89
6000 C. C. & I. Cen 1st.. 82½
1000 do..... 82¾
5000 C. C. & I. C 2d m.... 80
5000 M Cen 8's,n bs.b c 100
3000 Am D & Im C, 7's.. 96¾
65 shs Del & H Canal.... 130
100 Mariposa Co..... 9
150 Pacific Mail SS Co... 87½
45 West U Tel.....b c 40
100 Adams Express..... 59¾
100 Wells, Fargo & Co.... 29½
300 Am Mer U Exp..... 40
200 N Y Cen RR..... 185¾
700 do.....s3 185⅞
200 do.....b60 187

12 M. and 3:15 o'Clock P. M.

$15000 US 5-20, c, '62.... 122⅛
5000 do..... 121¾
50000 do..... 122
50000 US 5-20, reg, '63... 118¾
50000 US 5's, currency.. 106½
7000 US 5-20, c, '64..... 117¾
57000 do..... 116¾
14000 US 5-20, c, '65..... 118¾
$8000 Tenn 6's, ex c..... 64
10000 Tenn 6's, new..... 60¾
10000 N C 6's..... 59¾
2000 Lake Shore div bs 91
1000 Long Dock bds .. 98½
300 shs West U Tel..... 40¾
20 do..... 40¾
100 Quicksilver M Co.... 14½
100 Pac M SS Co..... 88¾
60 do..... 88¾
100 do..... 88⅝
100 do.....b3 88½
100 Am Mer U Ex 40¾
100 do..... 40
100 do..... 40¾
500 N Y Central RR..... 188¼
200 do..... 188¾
200 Hud River RR..... 157
500 Reading RR..... 97¼
100 Tol, Wab & West.... 67¾
109 shs Hud River RR..c 155¾
400 Reading RR..... 97¾
600 do..... 96¾
220 Lake Shore &MS RR 103
200 Clev & Pitts RR..... 93¾
800 do..... c 93¾
2000 Chicago & N W RR. 77½
100 do.....b3 77¾
500 Chic & N W RR pf.. 82¾
1000 do..... 82¾
100 do.....b6 82¾
200 do..... 82¾
200 do..... 82¾
20 Mich Central RR.b c 122
500 Chicago & R I RR.. 118¼
100 do.....b3 118¼
200 do..... 118½
200 N J Central RR..... 104
300 do..... 104¾
20 do..... 105
12 N Y & N H RR..... 196
100 H & St J RR pf.bot c 118

One o'Clock P. M.

200 shs L Shore&MS RR 104¾
300 do..... 104¾
450 do..... 104¾
400 C & N W RR..... 78¾
200 do..... 78¾
200 do..... 78⅝
100 Chic & Rk I RR..... 116¾
1600 do..... 116¾
100 do..... 116¾
1000 do.....b5 116¾
200 Mil & St Paul RR.. 72¾
200 Mil & St Paul pref.. 83¾
16 N J Central RR..... 104¾
100 do..... 104⅝
100 do..... 104⅝
100 do..... 107
60 do.....2d call 108
11 C, C, Cin & I RR.... 78
100 Col, C & I C RR..... 29¾
107 Il & St Jos pref.... 118½

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Five o'Clock P. M.

Pacific Mail.....	87¼ a 87¾	Ft Wayne.....	155½ a 157
West Un Tel,exd	39½ a 39¾	Mich Southern..	105¾ a 106¾
N Y Central	188¾ a 189	Rock Island	116¾ a 116¾
Reading.....	96¾ a 97	Northwestern ..	78¾ a 79
St Paul.....	73¼ a 73¾	Northwestern pf	94½ a 93⅝
Ohio & Miss....	32¾ a 32¾		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, June 21—5 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio was in some demand and held at full prices, though we heard of no sales. Other kinds were in more request. Sales of 202 bags Laguayra at 17c. a 17¾c., gold, duty paid, and 2,339 do. ex Adelaide on private terms.

COTTON.—The demand for this staple was only moderate, and prices were generally nominal. The sales were only 1,050 bales (including 116 to arrive), of which 660 were for spinning, and 390 on speculation. For future delivery the sales were 200 bales, basis low middling for December, at 25c. We quote, nominally:—

	Uplands and Florida.	*Mobile and Memphis.*	*New Orleans and Texas.*
Ordinary	27	27½	28
Good ordinary	29½	30	30½
Low middling	32½	33	33½
Middling	33½	34	34
Good middling	34½	35	35½

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts 15,345 bbls. flour, 623 do. corn meal, 178,655 bushels wheat, 79,030 do. corn, 31,830 do. oats, 10,856 do. rye. The demand for flour was moderate except for shipping grades of extra State, for which there was a good inquiry, especially for lines for future delivery, and considerable was done on the basis of $6 60 a $6 65 for July delivery, and $6 75 for August delivery. The sales on the spot and to arrive comprised about 20,000 bbls., in large part to arrive. California flour was dull and nominally unchanged. Southern flour was also dull, but to a great extent nominal. The sales were 275 bbls. Rye flour was firm, with sales of 225 bbls., within the range of our quotations. Corn meal was more sought after, the sales being 750 bbls. at $4 60 for Brandywine, on the dock, and $4 for State. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a	$5 00
Superfine State	5 00 a	5 50
Extra State	5 25 a	5 50
Choice do	5 50 a	6 25
Superfine Western	5 00 a	5 50
Extra do	5 75 a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 00 a	6 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a	8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a	7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a	8 00
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a	9 00
St. Louis choice family	10 00 a	11 00
Southern choice and family	9 00 a	11 50
Southern superfine and extra	8 00 a	9 50
California flour (sacks and bbls)	8 00 a	9 50
Rye flour	5 75 a	6 25
Corn meal, city	4 00 a	4 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 75 a	
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a	4 25

—The wheat market was more active, and at the close decidedly firmer, $1 47 being freely bid and refused for No. 2 spring, on the spot and to arrive, with none offering below $1 50. Private cable advices reported rainy weather on the other side. The sales comprised about 220,000 bushels at $1 45 a $1 46 for common No. 2 spring, afloat, $1 47 for choice do., $1 46 a $1 47 for do. to arrive, $1 50 a $1 52 for No. 1 do., closing at $1 52 bid and $1 53 asked; $1 50 for red winter, $1 57½ a $1 59 for amber do. and $1 67½ for white Michigan. Corn was in fair demand and firmer, with sales of $75,000 bushels at from 85c. to 87c., the inferior to choice Western mixed, via canal, 84c. a 86c. for do., via railroad, 86c. a 90c. for white do., and 90c. for yellow do. Oats were steady, with sales of 36,000 bushels at 78½c., in store, and 77½c. a 78c. afloat. Rye, barley and barley malt were still dull and nominal. Total stock of grain in the New York and Brooklyn warehouses, June 19, 1869 — 926,838 bushels wheat, 218,851 do. corn, 481,421 do. oats, 24,477 do. rye, 166 do. barley, 187,876 do. malt and 35,414 do. peas.

FREIGHTS were quiet, but rates to all ports continued to rule firm. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 15,000 bushels wheat at 8¾d., and per steamer 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d.; to London, 15,000 bushels wheat at 7¾d., and 2,500 bbls. flour at 2s 6d. The charters (in addition to those previously reported) were:—An American brig to Belfast, with 2,000 quarters grain, at 5s.; a British bark to Cork for orders, with 2,000 quarters do. at 5s. 6d., if direct, at 5s. 3d.; a Norwegian brig to Antwerp, with 10,000 bushels wheat at 5s. 6d., and an American bark, 4,000 bbls capacity, to New Orleans, general cargo, on private terms.

GUNNIES were quiet, and we heard of no sales. Prices were steady, however, at 16½c. a 17c. for bags and 23¼c. for cloth.

HOPS.—The demand continued to be light and prices heavy. Sales, 25 bales at 8c. a 15c. for inferior to choice grades.

HAY continued to rule dull. Prices were nominally 123½c. a 130c., gold, for Manilla, 4c. a 5c. do. for jute, 10c. a 10¼c. do. for Sisal and 7c. a 8½c. do. for Tampico; in bond. Of jute butts 1,000 bales were sold in Boston at 3½c.

MOLASSES.—The market was still dull and heavy for all kinds, as our last quotations. Sales 43 hhds. Demarara, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES.—For spirits turpentine there was an improved demand, but the market was easier, closing at about 41¾c. for merchantable lots. The sales were 25 bbls. at 41¾c., 200 do. at 41¾c. a 42c., and 125 do. (New York bbls.) at 42½c. Rosin was a trifle more sought after, and previous prices prevailed for all kinds. There were sales of 1,100 bbls. good strained at $2 40, 760 do. at $2 42½, 700 do. common do. at $2 35; 100 do. pale and extra pale at $5 a $7; 100 do. No. 1 and pale at $4 a $5, 100 do. No. 1 at $4 a $4 25, and 200 do. No. 2 at $3 50 a $3 75. We quote:—Strained, $2 35 a $2 42½; No. 2, $2 50 a $2 75; No. 1, $3 a $4 25; pale, $4 50 a $5 50; extra do., $6 a $8, and window glass, $9 50 a $10 50. Tar was dull and unchanged.

OILS.—Linseed was dull at $1 03 a $1 05, in casks and bbls. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged in value.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 45 bbls. pork, 50 packages cut meats and 190 do. lard. The market for pork continued to rule dull, the demand being mainly confined to small lots, but prices were without change of moment, new mess closing at $32 87½ a $33. The sales were 1,200 bbls. at $28 25 a $28 75 for prime and extra prime; $28 50 for Western prime mess; $30 25 for city do., including 500 bbls. new mess for July delivery at $33, seller's option, and $33 37½ buyer's option. Live hogs were quiet and lower, owing to the heavy arrivals, the market closing at 9¾c. a 9¾c. for common to prime. Beef was a trifle more active at former prices; sales, 210 bbls. at 9c. a 14c. for plain mess, and 12c. a 15c. for extra do. Beef hams were quiet but steady in value. Sales 50 bbls. at $26 a $30. Tierce beef was dull, with small sales within the range of $20 a $25 for prime mess and $26 a $31 for India do. Cut meats were held with firmness, though the business was still light. The sales were about 75 packages within the range of 14c. a 14¼c. for dry salted shoulders, packed shoulders, 15¾c. a 16c. for smoked do., 17c. a 17¾c. for pickled hams and 20c. a 21c. for smoked and bagged do. Bacon was in light request and heavy in value. Sales 150 boxes ice cured at 16½c. a 16¾c. For lard the market was dull, the demand being light and prices were heavy. Sales, 600 packages at 17½c. a 20¾c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettle rendered, including 250 tierces for July delivery, on private terms.

PETROLEUM.—For crude in bulk the demand continued light and the market was heavy and lower, closing with sellers at 16c. and no buyers above 15¾c. Crude in bbls. was quoted nominally at 21½c. a 22c. We heard of no sales of importance. Refined was firm, the large difference between the views of buyers and sellers restricting sales; 20¾c. a 21c. was bid, while 21¾c. a 22c. was asked. 500 bbls. prime white and 500 do. standard white (in bulk) were sold on private terms. A lot of 150 bbls. Canada oil (185 test) was sold at about 23½c. In Philadelphia the market was extremely quiet, and we only heard of sales of 1,500 bbls. standard white for June at 20¾c., which was about the closing price.

RICE.—Small sales Carolina were reported within the range of 8c. a 9c. for common to prime; Rangoon was dull and nominal.

SEEDS.—Linseed was in better demand, and sales were made of 2,800 bags in Boston at $2 12½, gold, duty paid; grass were dull and nominal at 13c. a 14c. for clover, $8 75 a $9 for timothy and $2 60 for rough flax.

SUGAR.—Raw was in improved demand, and a fair business was consummated at steady prices, the sales being upon a basis of 11⅛c. a 11⅜c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were 1,725 hhds. chiefly to refiners, part at 11⅛c. a 12c. for Cuba and 11¾c. for St. Croix; also 500 boxes at 11¾c.

STEARINE.—The demand was light, but the offerings were small and the market was firm, at 19½c. a 20¼c. for fair to prime, in hhds. and tierces.

TALLOW was steady, with a moderate inquiry. The sales were 50,000 lbs. at 11½c. a 11¾c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 814 bbls. The market was dull and we heard of no sales; $1 03, tax paid, was the general asking price.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.

Sad Effects of Intoxication—An Estimable Lady Killed—The Murderer Shot by Her Son.

[From the Bolivar (Mo.) Press, June 17.]

Hugh Lusk, a young man who has scarcely attained his majority, son of James Lusk, at present a resident of Cooper, but long known as one of the most respectable citizens of Polk county, it seems was a wayward youth. To induce a reform in his deportment his father gave him charge of a farm located near Brighton, and about one mile from the residence of Michael McGuire, an excellent citizen, and who has been so mournfully bereaved. It is said that young Lusk's occupation alternated between a little work on the farm and an occasional spree, and an unsuccessful attempt to pay his addresses to an only daughter of his neighbor, Michael McGuire. Last Monday he was under the influence of liquor, came to McGuire's at nightfall, and enjoyed his hospitalities till morning, making during that stay many serious threats, to which, however, the family paid no attention, regarding them only as the vagaries of a whiskey-fuddled brain.

On Tuesday morning he repaired to the village of Pleasant Hope, distance some three miles from McGuire's. He there supplied himself with half a dozen bottles of cordial, and soon became again intoxicated. Going into a drygoods store, he arrayed himself with ribbons of various hues, remarking that the predominance of red meant blood; that he would as soon die for "love" as anything else; that if he should happen to be killed, he wished, Indian-like, to be interred with his ornaments and arms, consisting of four revolvers and one pocket pistol. Such nothing serious was attributed to his conduct.

It was now in the afternoon. Lusk, with his arms, cordial and ribbons, mounted his horse and sped towards McGuire's, where he soon arrived, and commenced demonstrations by threatening the family in the presence of Mrs. McGuire and her daughter, who were alone, the male portion of the family all being at work in adjacent field except Mr. McGuire, who was at Springfield on business. Mrs. McGuire talked kindly to Lusk and reasoned with him. He became apparently pacified and started, as he said, to Brighton. Mrs. McGuire watched him to the forks of the road, where, instead of pursuing the Brighton road, he took the road leading round to where the three boys were at work in the field. This so alarmed her that she ran and shouted to the boys, whereupon, seeing Lusk approaching in a threatening manner, one of the lads, Henry McGuire, made his way to Brighton, which is but a short distance, procured a double-barreled shot gun and started on his return to the field, when he discovered Lusk marching his brothers before him towards the house. Henry then made for the house, arriving there before Lusk and his prisoners. On coming up, Lusk, pistol in hand, ordered the family into line. Thus intimidated they commenced to do as he commanded, Henry only refusing. Taking a position on the porch he told Lusk that if he attempted to injure one of the family he would kill him on the spot. Without hesitation Lusk discharged a revolver into the group, the shot taking effect about two inches above the right ear of Mrs. McGuire, ranging downward through her head, inflicting a mortal wound.

At this juncture two or three neighboring men, attracted by the excitement, came up, one of whom, observing Lusk present his cocked pistol at the family, cried out for Henry to fire upon him, which he did, discharging both barrels in rapid succession, and both Lusk and his horse lay dead upon the ground. Mrs. McGuire lingered till Wednesday morning, when she expired, the victim of a fiendishness and devilry that almost beggars conception.

Mr. McGuire has the utmost sympathy of his neighbors. His wife is held in kind remembrance by all who have come in contact with her. Lusk was laid in the tomb as a cumberer of the earth, and bears, even in death, the mark of Cain upon his brow.

A DISTINGUISHED CARPET-BAGGER SNUBBED BY HIS COLORED FRIENDS.—On Friday last Potter, the carpet-bagger, telegraphed Buck Fagua, the well known colored confectioner and hotel keeper of our town, that he was coming up on the train next day to make a speech, and wished him (Buck) to give notice of the fact, and make all necessary arrangements, &c. Buck sent a telegram in reply, telling him that he was not wanted, and advising him to stay where he was. Next day, however, when the train from Richmond arrived, Potter stepped off it, and, carpet bag in hand, posted off to Buck's hotel. Buck declined to receive him as a guest. He had gentlemen at his house, and could not think of allowing him to spread his legs under the same mahogany with them. From others of our colored people his reception was equally cool. Indeed, there seemed to be among that class such an indifference about hearing him that he abandoned his purpose of speaking and next day left.—*Fincastle (Va.) Journal.*

CURIOUS MARRIAGE—A LONG ENGAGEMENT.—A curious marriage took place in this town yesterday. The parties were engaged in Ireland nearly forty years ago—have continued so all along. The lady came to America and made this place her home. The gentleman entered the British army and was a soldier twenty-one years; has been in every part of the globe; has spent some years in Montana Territory, and last month left there and arrived here on Friday last, coming a distance of more than two thousand miles, claimed his affianced and was actually married. It is a remarkable instance of early, constant and successful love.—*Greenville, S. C., (June 16), correspondence Charleston Courier.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DRAPER—DASH.—On Thursday, June 17, at the American Legation, Paris, by the Rev. W. O. Lamson, GEORGE H. DRAPER to CHARLOTTE M. DASH, daughter of the late Jacob Bininger, of this city.

GARRIGAN—FERRY.—On Sunday, June 20, at the Roman Catholic church, Coxsackie, N. Y., by Rev. M. Roche, THOS. C. GARRIGAN, of Coxsackie, to MISS MARY A. FERRY, of Columbia county, N. Y.

HENDERSON—FOWDELT.—On Wednesday, June 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, Chelsea, Mass., by the Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, FREDERICK W. HENDERSON, of Boston, Mass., to MARY E., youngest daughter of the late ISAAC F. FOWDELT, of this city.

WESTERVELT—SNOW.—On Friday, June 18, by the Rev. John E. Cookman, PETER C. WESTERVELT to AGNES L. SNOW, of New York city.

Died.

BRENNAN.—In New York, on Saturday, June 19, WILLIAM BRENNAN, in the 63d year of his age, native of county Tipperary, Ireland.

Boston papers please copy.

BISHOP.—At Williamsburg, on Monday morning, June 21, JOHN A. BISHOP, infant son of John and Winnifred Bishop, aged 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 156 Devoe street. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 19, after a lingering illness, LOUISA A., daughter of Alfred and Adeline H. Bailey, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the North Reformed church, in Claremont avenue, near Myrtle, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BRAINERD.—On Saturday, June 19, WILLIE LESTER, youngest son of J. Harry and Annie S. Brainerd, aged 1 year, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 136 South Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BYRNE.—On Sunday, June 20, after a long and painful illness, HUGH BYRNE, of the parish of Killanney, county LOUTH, Ireland, aged 45 years.

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

His remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 330 Pearl street. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CHRISTIE.—At Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, WILLIAM L. CHRISTIE, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, North Sixth street, near Grove, Jersey City, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COLEMAN.—JOHANNA, beloved wife of Michael Coleman, native of county Waterford, Ireland, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 222 West Thirty-sixth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DOTY.—On Sunday, June 20, CHARLES DOTY, son of W. H. and Charlotte Doty, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Dikeman street, South Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) morning, at eight o'clock.

DEMAREST.—On Sunday morning, June 20, ABRAHAM P. DEMAREST, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and relatives, also the Veteran corps of 1812, are particularly invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 80 East Houston street.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Agt.

ENRIGHT.—On Monday, June 21, PATRICK ENRIGHT, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attended the funeral, from the residence of his brother, James Enright, 122 Washington street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Sunday morning, June 20, after a lingering illness, CAROLINE, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory.

She has passed away, in the beauty and glory of youth, to the arms of a merciful Saviour, in whose love she trusted with calm serenity to the last.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 114 Cannon street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Funeral service at the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton street, at two o'clock.

HOLMES.—On Monday evening, June 21, SARAH ANN HOLMES.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 19, BELLE DAVIS, youngest daughter of Luther C. and Elizabeth W. Hayward, aged 5 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Hanson place M. E. church Sunday school, and public school No. 15, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from Hanson place M. E. church.

New Haven, (Conn.) papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET H., wife of Louis E. Johnson, daughter-in-law of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in the 32d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her uncle, Joseph H. Hamilton, 990 Pacific street, near Fraklin avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Baltimore, Washington and Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

LYNCH.—In Jersey City, on Monday, June 21, JAMES LYNCH, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, of the county of Hudson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Steuben and Washington streets, Jersey City, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where there will be a solemn high mass of requiem offered for the repose of his soul.

MURPHY.—RICHARD, son of Thomas and Sarah Murphy, aged 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 27 Eighth avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

MCCORMACK.—On Sunday night, June 20, at ten o'clock, WILLIAM MCCORMACK, in his 60th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 238 Delancey street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROCHE.—On Monday, June 21, EDWARD J. ROCHE, after a lingering illness, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother, John J. Roche, 145 Elizabeth street.

RICHARDS.—On Monday, June 21, GRACE COULTER, daughter of Anthony L. and Margaret A. Richards.

Funeral from 120 West Thirteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

SECK.—On Monday, June 21, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM J. SECK, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 86 Catharine street.

SIMPSON.—On Sunday, June 20, REBECCA TYLER, wife of Edward F. Simpson.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 151 West Twentieth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

SHARP.—On Sunday, June 20, after a short illness, ELIZA SHARP, only child of Robert and Anna Sharp.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday evening, June 20, CATHERINE THOMPSON, dearly beloved wife of James Thompson, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 210 Spring street.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, June 19, at Princes Bay, Staten Island, Mrs. ANN WRIGHT, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. B. Hatfield, Princes Bay, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Boats connecting with Staten Island Railroad leave foot of Whitehall street at one P. M.

WADE.—On Sunday morning, June 20, MARIA S., wife of Elias Wade, Jr.,

WASHINGTON.

Chevalier Webb and His Diplomatic Entanglement.

His Course Disapproved by the State Department.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1869.

Return of the President.

President Grant and family returned to Washington this evening.

The Action of Minister Webb Not Authorized by the State Department—An Inglorious Diplomatic Career—Friendly Relations with Brazil.

The action of James Watson Webb, Minister to Brazil, in demanding his passports because of some difference between himself and the Brazilian Secretary of War relative to the settlement of the American claim against that government for the ship Canada, was not dictated nor authorized by the State Department. In this whole matter Mr. Webb has acted solely on his own responsibility and without consulting the Secretary of State. For some time past the erratic conduct of Mr. Webb towards the officials of Brazil, personally and officially, has neutralized his influence as a plenipotentiary. Had he been sustained by the State Department, he would long ago have involved our government in hostilities with Brazil, and that in cases wholly trivial and insufficient. On almost every occasion he has not only lost his temper and betrayed an utter ignorance of the first principles of diplomacy, but he has offered insults to the Brazilian officials to which few governments would quietly submit. Of course his demand for his passports and the compliance therewith of the Brazilian government will have no effect whatever upon the friendly relations which exist between Brazil and the United States. The new Minister, Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, had not expected to leave for his post of duty until about the middle of next month; but in view of the retirement of Webb, Mr. Blow will sail early in the month for Rio Janeiro.

Gold Sales by the Treasury Department.

After the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, and until further notice, instead of weekly purchases of bonds and sales of gold, the Secretary of the Treasury will purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 1, and will sell $1,000,000 of gold on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 8. The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been instructed accordingly.

Trade Reciprocity with Canada.

On the 12th instant Secretary Fish addressed an official letter to the British Minister, informing him of the action of the House of Representatives, at the last session, recommending the renewal of negotiations for the arrangement of trade with Canada, and inviting Mr. Thornton's co-operation with a view to the negotiation of a convention covering the interchange of products, free navigation of the St. Lawrence, freedom of the gulf and in shore fisheries, and such other matters as may be embraced in the general subject of trade relations between the United States and Canada. The British government has given the Canadian authorities the practical control of these subjects, so far as they are concerned, and it is expected that Canadian commissioners will arrive here immediately to confer with and assist the British Minister in the consideration of the proposed convention.

General Dent Takes Care of His Friends—A Galena Widow Provided For.

It appears that the redoubtable General Dent is something more than a mere doorkeeper and card receiver at the White House. Not a few appointments in the various Executive departments have been procured through his all-powerful aid. Very few of the heads of departments and bureau officers have had the courage to disregard the endorsement "recommended by Brevet Brigadier General Dent" on the back of an applicant's papers. It would not do to go back on the President's brother-in-law, his official keeper and head of the doorkeepers at the Executive mansion.

A good story is told of one of Dent's appointments in the Post Office Department, which is a fair illustration of his lack of judgment. A lady went there with her papers endorsed by General Dent. Her story, as told to the people at the Post Office Department, was an old one. She was a widow; she had lost her father and her husband in the war, not to speak of several brothers who had shared the same horrible fate. Very soon, however, somebody turned up who acted very much as if he were her husband. There was no announcement of the widow's second marriage; but she began going by the name of the husband turned up again. Presently he, too, got a place in one of the departments, and is there yet. The whole family has been provided for, but whether the "husband" was backed by the same influence as the widow is not known. It is said they are all from Illinois, near Galena.

Expected Modification of the General Removal Order in the War Department.

The clerks at the War Department expect that Secretary Rawlins will issue his order to-morrow, making a reduction of force, but not to such an alarming extent as was at first expected. It is believed the order will embrace about one hundred persons, mostly temporary and general service clerks. The employés of the department generally are in a high state of suspense, each fearing that his name will be in the black list.

Colored Jurymen in the Criminal Court.

To-day Judge Fisher, presiding in the Criminal Court, ordered the Marshal to summon a number of colored citizens to fill vacancies in the grand and petit juries, one term of which was commenced this morning. A list of nine was prepared accordingly, and those selected were summoned this afternoon. Before the close of the week this new element will be represented among the white jurors.

Resolutions of the Correspondents' Club on the Death of Henry J. Raymond.

The following resolutions were recently passed:—

Whereas we, the members of the Washington Correspondents' Club, have heard with sincere and heartfelt regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Henry J. Raymond; and whereas we feel that in his decease American journalism has lost one of its most distinguished, able and useful leaders and representatives, and the country one of its best, wisest and most patriotic citizens and statesmen,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Washington Correspondents' Club, while bowing to the infinite wisdom which has removed him from among us, mingle our regrets with those of our professional brethren elsewhere at what seems to our vision his untimely death, and unite with them in acknowledging and honoring the ability which placed him in the front rank among journalists, in applauding the wisdom and purity which won him leadership among statesmen, and in revering the many great public and private virtues which rendered him admired and beloved, and which shall ever endear his memory to us and to his country.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family the expression of our sympathy and condolence in their sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them by the officers of the club.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,032,000.

The Printers' Squabble—Resignations and Removals.

The trouble and excitement among the printers here concerning the case of the negro Douglass continues unabated. There has been no strike as yet and no attempt to clear Douglass out of the Government Printing Office, but there is evidently a storm brewing, which will doubtless end in one or the other of these proceedings. Two or three of the hands at the Government Office resigned to-day, and there was one or two discharges. This, it is alleged, is all on account of the "irrepressible nigger." This morning a character, named Johnny Burns, a printer, who has lost both his legs, took it into his head to lose his place also. He filled the duties of pi setter and distributor at the office, but he could not stand the odor of the negro any longer, and so he tendered his resignation with the remark "will work no longer with the damned nigger!" The other resignations took place in the job department, and were conducted with less ostentation than that of Johnny Burns. Douglass, who is the author of all the commotion among the craft, keeps on quietly at his work and seems the least interested of any of the parties. He knows he will be sustained by Clapp, the Government Printer, and that is all that really concerns him.

The Labors of the Census Committee—Effect of the Fifteenth Amendment on the Basis of Representation.

Among the subjects discussed by the Census Committee at their recent session in this city was the apportionment of representatives, to be made on the basis of the census of 1870. The subject was incidentally brought up, but it proved one of the most interesting, not to say exciting, questions that was considered. Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, the only democrat who was in constant attendance upon the sessions of the committee, pointed out the fact that, in accordance with the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, some important changes would take place in the representation of a number of the Northern States, especially if the fifteenth amendment should fail of ratification prior to the taking of the census. This was news to the prominent radical members of the committee. They stared at each other as if a new idea had suddenly dawned upon them. The second section of the fourteenth article of the amendment provides that

Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

There has been no apportionment of representatives among the several States since this amendment became part of the constitution, and of course its effect has not been felt. It is questionable whether the radicals in Congress in passing the amendment, or the Legislatures in ratifying it, anticipated its consequences. It will be observed that it will have no effect whatever upon the representation of the Southern States, because those who are disfranchised for participation in the rebellion are not counted out in the apportionment. In the Northern States, however, where the negroes are not allowed to vote, and in some of which there are property, educational and nativity tests, its effect will be sensibly felt. Heretofore the negroes in the Northern States, as well as all other classes disfranchised, from whatever cause, have been taken into the account in making the apportionment for representation in Congress. In establishing the basis under the census of 1870 they will be left out, and the ratio of representation reduced accordingly. Large States like New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which refuse to enfranchise their negroes, will lose from one to two, and perhaps three, representatives each, and other smaller States in proportion. So much for the effect of the fourteenth amendment. The adoption of the fifteenth amendment would of course change the aspect of the case to a considerable extent. All the negroes in the Northern States would then be voters. The only persons disfranchised would be those coming within the scope of the property, educational and nativity qualifications of such States as Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is not believed that there are sufficient of these in any of the States to affect their representation. The best informed among the radical politicians regard the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the requisite number of States, prior to the taking of the census in June, 1870, as extremely doubtful. So far the official records of the State department show that but twelve out of the requisite twenty-eight States have ratified the amendment. About two of these, Missouri and Kansas, there is some informality. Some other States are reported to have ratified the amendment; but there is dispute about it, and the State Department has no official information on the subject. Taking it for granted that the fifteenth amendment will not be ratified in time, the fourteenth amendment, which, it will be remembered at the time of its passage, was supposed to be a punitive measure for the South, will really prove an injury to the North. The basis of representation once fixed under the new census, remains undisturbed for ten years. So that even should the fifteenth amendment be ratified the next year after the census is taken it will only result in the negroes of the Northern States being allowed to vote without being represented in Congress. This is a trap which the radicals set for others, and there is a brilliant prospect just now of themselves being the first to fall into it.

THE HUGH KELLY HOMICIDE.

Inquest in Newark, N. J., by Coroner Chase—The Verdict.

The inquest over the body of Hugh Kelly, the circumstances of whose death have already repeatedly been published in the HERALD, was continued by Coroner Chase at the Court House in Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The evidence adduced on the 17th went to show that the deceased had been on good terms with the accused parties until the night in question, when some quarrel arose about a dog, which resulted in high words. The matter, however, was smoothed over, apparently, until later in the evening.

The first witness brought forward yesterday afternoon was Timothy Galvin, who being duly sworn, said:—Am a shoemaker by trade; live at Harlem, N. Y.; knew the deceased, Hugh Kelly, for the last five months; saw Kelly on the night of the 2d of May, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, standing at his own hall door; Duffy was with him, standing outside; heard some words between them; Duffy asked Kelly if he would beat a woman, and Kelly said no; Duffy also asked him if he would beat a man, and Kelly said no; Duffy said, "By God, you'll get beat to-night;" heard Kelly make use of some threats; saw McManus pull off his coat and call upon Kelly to come out and fight; three-quarters of an hour afterwards heard that Kelly was struck with a stone; afterwards saw Kelly bleeding on the sidewalk in Second avenue, and he said Duffy had struck him; the trouble commenced about a dog.

John Owens, sworn:—Reside in 114th street, between First and Second avenues, New York; saw Hugh Kelly on the night of the affray; he was in his shirt sleeves, going down the avenue towards his own house; my attention was called by the sound of some noise as if some one was knocked down; was within six or seven feet of Kelly when he was struck; looked round and saw Kelly staggering off the sidewalk; Rafferty and Duffy were also within a few feet of us.

It was shown by several other witnesses that repeated attempts had been made to hush the matter up by the friends of the accused. Large offers of money had been made the mother of the deceased to "settle" the affair, which, however, she declined.

Between six and seven o'clock the jury returned the following verdict:—"That Hugh Kelly, late of the city of New York, came to his death by a blow on the forehead from some sharp instrument thrown from the hands of Matthew Rafferty and James Duffy, and we believe the said Matthew Rafferty and the said James Duffy to be guilty of murder, and that John McManus is an accessory before the fact."

The Essex County Prosecutor of the Pleas, Mr. C. A. Titsworth, states that the case cannot be tried in New Jersey, but in New York, where the offence was committed. The fact of the man's dying here rendered it necessary that the inquest should be held here, so that it might be shown that the cause of death was not inflicted in this State. The papers will be forwarded to New York to-day, and the duty of ferreting out the alleged criminals now devolves upon the New York authorities.

THE SHOOTING OF LAWRENCE GAVIGAN.

Ante-Mortem Statement.

Lawrence Gavigan, the aged watchman who on Sunday evening was shot in the right breast with a pistol in the hands of James Lynch during a quarrel between the latter and a man named Stringer in the rear of premises No. 164 Downing street, was yesterday in quite a comfortable condition in Bellevue Hospital. He feels quite hopeful about his recovery. Coroner Keenan appeared at the Hospital and took Gavigan's ante-mortem statement, but it contained no important facts not heretofore published in the HERALD. The bullet which struck the harmless watchman was intended for Stringer, who at the time of the shooting was committing an assault on the premises of Lynch. Gavigan spoke highly of Lynch, and acquits him of any intention of doing him any harm. A verdict was rendered against Lynch.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Last evening, during an altercation at No. 20 Mulberry street, between Emma Brown and John Lyons, the former stabbed Lyons in the chest and head, inflicting slight wounds. The injured man's wounds were dressed by Dr. Armstrong, and the assailant arrested by an officer of the Sixth precinct.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH MEN OF WAR.

The Jean Bart and Semiramis—Their Appearance and Contrast—Voyage of the Jean Bart—Accident to Her at Halifax—List of Officers.

The Jean Bart, a wooden two decker and screw line-of-battle-ship, belonging to the Imperial navy of France, arrived in port Sunday evening, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and cast anchor some distance below the Battery, within a few hundred yards of her companion, the Semiramis. There is a wide difference in the appearance of these two screw vessels as they lie at their moorings in the harbor. The Jean Bart is comparatively old, having been constructed in the port of L'Orient, France, over thirteen years ago, while the Semiramis is but a few years afloat, and has evidently been built on a superior model. The latter lies low in the water, is painted dismally black all over, and presents a sharp, rakish outline, indicative of speed and easy-sailing qualities. The former is a twenty-four gun ship, armed with the celebrated rifled nine-inch Ruelle ordnance, but pierced for forty of the old smooth bores, none of which are now used in the navy of France. She sits up very high out of the water, while her three masts, unusually tall, indeed, seem to pierce the sky. Her outline is old fashioned, square as a corner stone at the stern, and broad at the bows as the ark-like flagship at the masthead of which Van Tromp put up his broom to sweep the English from the seas several centuries ago. She might have been at Trafalgar and carried Villeneuve's pennon without being considered an extra sample of naval architecture in those days. Before the era of iron-clads, however, she might easily be supposed to make a strong and formidable foe in a sea fight, but since the revolution in naval science such ships would be as readily crushed as an eggshell by a steel-plated ram or a fifteen-inch Rodman. The Jean Bart will hardly ever be required to perform the foolhardy service of grappling with an iron-clad monster. She is now being used as a training ship for the middies and sailors of the French service, and has already been over no inconsiderable amount of the sea's surface, teaching many things new in the nautical art and philosophy to the pupils on board, while affording those fond of travel many opportunities of gratification.

She left the port of Brest last October, dropped into L'Orient to complete her outfit, and then, with a crew of 700 officers and men, started on her voyage of instruction, not unmingled with pleasure, around the world. A brief time was spent in the delightful harbor of Teneriffe and excursions made to the summit of that wonderful peak above the clouds. Goré, the principal station in the French possessions at Senegal, Africa, was next visited in that season of the year when the heat is least oppressive. Cape Verde Island was afterward patronized, then Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Cape Town. The island of St. Helena, which no Frenchman in such a latitude omits to see, was duly visited and every courtesy extended by the English residents and officials in allowing all on board over the interesting ground made memorable as having been trod on by the feet of Napoleon. The island of Ascension was explored, and, taking in a supply of water and fresh provisions, the vessel's head was next directed towards the American Continent. During all this time the seventy-two midshipmen on board were being instructed in deep sea sounding, taking observations of marine and meteorological phenomena, studying the beautiful uses of the quadrant, sextant and theodolite, sketching peculiarities of coast lines and harbor formations, besides being variously occupied otherwise in securing the useful and instructive fruits furnished by foreign habits and foreign scenes.

Martinique, a French possession in the West Indies, was the first place touched at this side of the ocean. Some time was pleasantly spent in the society of the place, and subsequently, without making any calls among the other West India islands, the Jean Bart stood steadily across to the United States shore, and cast anchor in the harbor of Annapolis, where an exchange of courtesies of the kindliest and most agreeable character passed between the officers of the ship and the cadets and officials of the Naval Academy. Not the least among some of the delightful visits here and there that marked the voyage was the stay at Newport, where the officers next found themselves welcome among hospitable inhabitants. So far nothing occurred to endanger the safety or mar the harmony of the voyage, but on entering the harbor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to which port the vessel sailed next, she struck on Bell rock and had her copper sheathing, together with a portion of her timbers near the screw, badly mangled. The accident was not of a character to excite any immediate and serious apprehensions, but with so much sailing work still before her it became essential to find accommodation for the Jean Bart where she could be thoroughly overhauled. It was therefore necessary to bring her down to New York and put her into the naval repairing dock in Brooklyn, where all the necessary attention can be given to her case. This will be done in a few days, as soon as all her sails are dried and the loose encumbrances around her decks securely stowed away. After the repairs are effected she sets sail for Sidney, Cape Breton, then for Newfoundland and subsequently across the Atlantic to Lisbon.

The following comprises the list of her officers:—Commander, Moltez; Captain, Muret de Pagnec; Officers, Borlus, Desnoux, Fasset, Maure, Dumont, Menard, Weyl; Penfentenyo de Kerréguen, Gentil, Lot, Drouart de Vesey; Surgeons, Marion, Fol. Paymaster, Barriere; Chief Engineer, Meclun; Draughtsman, Godefroy; Professor of English, Newton.

Between decks the Jean Bart is not very roomy. A man six feet high can just walk erect on the lower deck and no more. On the second deck, near the stern, the midshipmen have their quarters in rooms eight in number, with eight and nine occupants to each room and abundance of comfortable accommodations provided. Here they lounge, read, smoke and talk when not on duty, and, judging by the jolly way they seemed to spend the time yesterday, one would think the life of a middy a very enviable one indeed. There are no guns in regular position on the Jean Bart. Owing to the accident alluded to it became necessary to move all the heavy ordnance forward, where it will remain until repairs are completed. The small arms are all of the Chassepot pattern—clean, bright and spry to handle. The sailors are all a healthy, active, muscular looking body of men. They have over a dozen black and staiworth Africans, evidently from the coast of Senegal, working among them, and apparently without any question of equality being raised. There is a school and library on board for the use and instruction of the middies, and similar accommodation for the crew. The Semiramis is the supply ship of the Jean Bart, and will return with the latter to Europe.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas H. Eastman has been detached from the command of the Penobscot and placed on waiting orders.

The following have also been detached from the Penobscot and placed on waiting orders:—Lieutenant Commander Frederick J. Nalle, Lieutenant Thomas Nelson, Ensign George G. Clay, Midshipmen N. J. Drake, J. B. Hins, A. J. Parsons and William C. Strong.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayres and First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Fitch have been ordered to special duty at New York, and Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickenson to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts.

THE OLD GUARD.

Excursion to Highlands Farm—Entertainment by George W. McLean—Reception by Company A, Seventy-first Regiment.

The Old Guard, comprised of the old Light and City Guards, yesterday proceeded on an excursion to Highlands Farm, the country seat of Mr. George W. McLean. The Guard assembled at ten o'clock at the armory on Fourth avenue, near Nineteenth street, and to the number of eighty, marched to the depot at Twenty-sixth street, to the music of Harvey B. Dodworth's band. At the depot a special train had been provided to carry the members of the Guard and the invited guests, and about eleven o'clock the cars started. Three cars were filled up, and besides the members of the organization, there were noticed among those who accompanied them the following gentlemen:—Generals Duffield, McCreedy, Sanford, Schuler, Hall, Morris, Vordes, Cook and Viele; Senators Tweed and Bradley; Colonel Hall, of the First United States artillery; Colonel Conkling, Dr. Colo. Rockafeller, Comptroller Connolly, Police Commissioners Matthew Brennan and Henry Smith; Mr. Green, President of the Park Commissioners; Edward Dewitt, Supervisor of the town of Yonkers; Wm. Jackson Rogers, Public Administrator; Dr. Sayres, and Messrs. Abraham B. Vanderpoel and John E. Devlin, besides a number of other well known citizens. The special train set down its living load at the bridge between the Fordham and Mount Vernon depots, where the company was received by the host of the day, Major George W. McLean. On alighting from the cars the Old Guard formed into line under the command of Adjutant Tomkins and Lieutenants Bradley, Burdett, Spiers and James Davis, Jr., and, headed by Dodworth's band, consisting of twenty-six pieces, marched up to the residence of Mr. McLean. Arrived at the entrance of the grounds of the host of the day, the guests found that a number of triumphal arches had been erected in their honor, and that the residence of Mr. McLean had been profusely decorated with bunting in honor of the occasion. Having marched to the front of the house, the members of the organization and the invited guests gave three hearty cheers for the proprietor of the Highlands Farm, and then dismissed to ramble about the truly magnificent grounds. After a short recess spent in this way a group was formed, and Rockwood, the photographer, took several views of the house and the guests, who had assembled to do honor to the occasion. About half-past three the party adjourned to a tent, where a very splendid repast had been prepared, and after enjoying the good things provided, a number of toasts were drank and appropriately responded to. In the course of the afternoon a very fine basket of waxwork flowers was presented to Mrs. McLean, on behalf of the Old Guard, by Mr. McMurray, Mr. Hastings returning thanks for the lady. At half-past five o'clock the party returned to New York in a special train, highly delighted with the excursion. The committee who had charge of the affair consisted of Messrs. David M. Henriques, J. B. Wagelack, Charles A. Peverelly, John Ryland, Joseph Naylor, William J. Tompkins, Charles Stetson and T. G. Buckley.

RECEPTION OF COMPANY A, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

In the evening Company A, of the Seventy-first regiment, comprised of the junior members of the Light Guard, gave a reception at the Armory, Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street. Lieutenant Osborne presided, and the affair was one of the most pleasant military events of the present season. Mr. David Henriques was present and addressed the company at some length. At a late hour the company adjourned, well satisfied with their pleasant gathering.

THE JEWISH PULPIT.

Lecture by Rev. Raphael D'C. Lewin.

The Rev. Raphael D'C. Lewin began a series of three lectures at the temple of the Mishkan Israel congregation in East Twelfth street last evening. Notwithstanding the condition of the weather—the clerk thereof having been engaged all the afternoon in fulminating a thunder storm in four volumes, which, like a hebdominal sensation, was continually continued—the house, though not congested with listeners, was practically and payingly well filled; and, after the usual preliminary hymn, the reverend gentleman announced the thesis of his lecture, the Jewish pulpit.

The lecturer opened with an exordium, detailing something of the history of the Jewish pulpit from the old Rabbinical days down and nineteenth century-ward, though so rapidly as to be meagre, necessarily meagre, in details. He depicted the spread of the Jewish influence among European nations, tracing it historically, though briefly; and from this beginning went on with a more detailed analysis of its present condition. Undoubtedly, reasoned the speaker, there had never been a time, since the destruction of Jerusalem, when the Jewish pulpit was offered so large a scope for practical discussion. For a century it had been rapidly amassing influence, in ratio as the ban had been removed from the race. That ban of proscription had been removed, not only politically, but socially, and in both at about an equal degree; and the prospect was more imminent than it ever had been that the Hebrew race would be subjected to strong influences tending to its fusion with the masses. This prospect was especially strong in this country, for there was no fusional influence so powerful as social recognition, a reception of the race as citizens into the great body politic, as members into the great body social. Under this influence, if under any, the barrier must be broken down; but yet, though it had been at work for half a century, the Jewish race in the United States was comparatively what it always had been everywhere, an integral unit not subject to fusion and very generally unaffected in its race-integrity.

From these reasons it might be concluded that the biblical prophecies concerning the race were yet to be fulfilled; and, from them, too, might be drawn an argument against the symbolical system of interpretation, in the light of which the literal result of the prophecy was supposed to unfold profound metaphysical or allegorical facts. The lecturer proceeded to illustrate the present state of the Jewish pulpit in America from its statistics, the culture and learning of its representatives and the tone and spirit of its utterances. Judaism in the United States had assumed the phase of a religion rather than of a caste, which was its condition in earlier ages—was its European condition still to a considerable degree, and year by year the notion of caste was being sunk in that of religious sentiment. The national notion was being lost in the religious notion. Jews were becoming Americans of a peculiar religion, but Americans, nevertheless, in all their instincts.

It was time, therefore, for the Jewish pulpit to assert itself as a thought force, and as a moral force, in this country. It was time to enter upon a more modern culture, appealing more powerfully to the thought and literature of the age and in more concrete synthesis therewith. It was time for the Jewish pulpit to begin to make its culture felt in the thought, art and literature of the country, in its religious feeling and social sentiment.

The speaker predicted these conditions fulfilled—brilliant future for Judaism in the United States, a brilliant literature and literary culture centring thereabout, a brilliant philosophy and a powerful influence upon the thought of the century.

He then proceeded to subject the current thought of the Jewish pulpit to somewhat more minute analysis, exhibiting in the treatment of the subject unusual philosophical acuteness and unusual keenness of insight.

The next lecture of the course will be one of pertinence to an agitated question of the day, viz.:—"A discussion of the Bible view of woman.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—LONDON, June 21—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 80¾. Illinois Central Railway shares, 94½. Erie Railway, 20.

PARIS BOURSE—PARIS, June 21.—The Bourse quiet, Rentes 70f. 17c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 21.—4:30 P. M.—The market closed active at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 12¾ a 12¾c. Middling Orleans, 12¾ a 12¾d. The sales of the day foot up 13,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Wheat—California white, 9s. 9d.; No. 2 red Western, 8s. 10d. Other breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Lard, 72s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Tallow closed at 44s. 6d. per cwt.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, June 21.—Cotton, 145 fr. for tres ordinaire, on the spot.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, June 21—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, on spot, firm at 39s. 9d; afloat, easier at 28s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Linseed oil dull.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, June 21.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 47¼ fr.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	4 29	Moon sets....morn	3 31
Sun sets.....	7 34	High water..morn	6 55

Weather Along the Coast.

JUNE 21—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Plaister Cove	W	Raining	68 above
Halifax	S	Cloudy	61 above
Boston	NE	Cloudy	68 above
New York	W	Clear	88 above
Philadelphia	W	Clear	78 above
Wilmington, Del	SW	Clear	82 above
Washington	SW	Clear	82 above
Richmond	SW	Clear	87 above
Charleston	SW	Clear	86 above
Savannah	NE	Clear	84 above
Mobile	N	Clear	85 above
New Orleans	W	Clear	81 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Cimbria (NG), Haack, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J P Ames.

Ship Riverside, Randall, Bristol—C L Wright & Co.

Ship Jupiter (Nor), Josephsen, Stettin—Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Eliza (Br), Fairbin, Quebec—Snow & Burgess.

Bark Wilhelmine (NG), Retz, Rotterdam—H Renners.

Bark Alerte (Rus), Hamble, Stettin—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Martin W Brett, Blanchard, Cardenas—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Riverside (Br), Thomson, St Thomas—G H Brewer.

Brig Ollo, Marsh, Picton—Pepiton & Co.

Brig S P Brown, Keene, Darien—Ferguson & Wood.

Brig A D Torrey, Eaton, Alexandria, Va—Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Whitaker, Bradford, Machias—Snow & Richardson.

Brig M A Herrera (Br), Havoner, Winterport, Me—Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr Comrade (Br), Beele, St Kitts—B J Wenberg.

Schr S H Cady, Small, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.

Schr Robert Wilkie, Barker, New Haven—M Briggs & Co.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Steamer Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore—W Dazill.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Nevada (Br), Williams, Liverpool June 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse and 1220 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Had fine weather, W and SW winds prevailing, June 20, at 5 AM, lat 40 59, lon 68 42, took pilot from boat Francis Perkins No 18.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, Newbern, NC, 60 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Passed schr Delmar, hence, going in.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Commander, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Bark John Worsser (of Salem), Knowles, Amoy, 150 days, with teas, to John Caswell & Co., vessel to Henry Hastings & Co. Passed Anjier March 12, Cape of Good Hope April 28, and crossed the Equator May 22 in lon 25. Had fine weather all the passage; May 29, lat 5 50 N, lon 38, spoke bark Amazon, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Concordia (Nor), Johannsen, Newport, E, 68 days, with railway iron, to order. Had light westerly winds and pleasant weather during the passage.

Bark Providencia D (Ital), Dodero, Genoa, 105 days, with marble, &c, to J B Phillips & Son. Had light winds and across the whole passage.

Bark [illegible]ward Fith (Br), Mellor, Manila, 91 days, with [illegible] to Lawrence, Giles & Co; vessel to E F Braggotti. Passed Gibraltar May 20.

Bark R Murray, Jr, Sheldon, Port au Prince, 12 days, with Lawwood and coffee, to R Murray, Jr. June 18, lat 34 30, lon 74 30, spoke barkMaggie (of Maitland, NS), from Matanzas for Hayre.

Bark Louisa Cook (Br), Cook, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar to master.

Bark Maggie V Hugg, Hugg, Matanzas, 12 days, with sugar to master.

Bark New York, Gibbs, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar, to Jas Borland & Co.

Bark Yumuri (Br), Johnson, Sagua, 9 days, with sugar, to Waydell & Co. Sailed in company with brig E Barton and schr Nancy Smith, for New York.

Bark David Nichols, Wyman, Satilla River, Ga, 8 days, with lumber, to D E Ripley; vessel to S E Loud. The D N is at South Amboy, NJ.

Brig Accra (Br), Lefevre, Pernambuco, 41 days, with sugar to L B Amatrex & Co; vessel to Geo F Bulley.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St Pierre, Mart, June 4, with sugar, to S E Reynal & Son. June 18, lat 35 50, lon 73 59, spoke brig L Bowen, from Mobile for Havre; same day, bark Roanoke, from Porto Cabello for Philadelphia; 19th, off Chincoteague, saw steamship Quaker City, steering south.

Brig M Louise Miller (of Boston), Leighton, Sagua, 9 days, with sugar and molasses, to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Venus (Br), Williams, Green Bay, NF, 28 days, in ballast, to H L Routh & Son. Had fine weather.

Brig Sophie (of Cherryfield), Strout, Cherryfield, 11 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Pass By (Br), Bushnell, Palermo, 60 days, with fruit, to Lawrence, Giles & Co; vessel to Geo F Bulley. Passed Gibraltar May 5; had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr Fanny Fern (Br), Decent, Messina, 58 days, with fruit, to Baring Bros & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 12; had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Schr Edith Morgan (Br), Murray, Pernambuco, 36 days, with sugar, to H H Swift & Co; vessel to Geo F Bulley. Had very light winds; June 17, lat 36 15, lon 73 44, spoke Etta M Tucker, from Gibraltar for Portland.

Schr Matilda (Br), Stevens, Carthagena, 18 days, with fustic and fustic, to Ribon & Munoz. Had light variable winds the whole passage; June 19, lat 38 20, lon 74 10, spoke bark Yumuri, bound north.

Schr Bismarck, Grant, Cat Island, 7 days, with pineapples, to J & T Pearsall.

Schr A Godfrey, Godfrey, Apalachicola, 20 days, with yellow pine, to Snow & Richardson.

Schr Samuel Smith, Barrett, Leeksville, NC, 4 days, with shingles, to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr H & E Stetson, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr Eva, Raynor, Virginia.

Schr Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr M E Turner, Tamur, Virginia.

Schr Magallan, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr Minnie, Ericsson, Virginia.

Schr M G Reynard, Egan, Virginia.

Schr E H Clarke, Williams, Virginia.

Schr S Morgan, Nickels, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Montevideo, Lippincott, Georgetown, DC.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, from Boston for New York, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.

Brig Leona (Br), Tingley, from Dorchester, NB, 12 days, for New York, with building stone to P J Nevins & Sons.

Schr American Eagle, Snow, from Portland for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Wellington, Barber, from Bangor for New York, with lumber to J Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Empire, Stuart, from Augusta for Newark.

Schr S Potter, Potter, from Nantucket for New York.

Schr J G Collyer, Crosby, from New Bedford for New York.

Schr Eagle, Chase, from New Bedford for New York.

Schr Ona, Chase, from New Bedford for New York.

Schr St James, Keafe, from Taunton for New York.

Schr J Nelson, Macomber, from Taunton for New York.

Schr Gipsey, Burden, from Fall River for New York.

Schr Lady Adams, Evans, from Providence for New York.

Schr C Chamberlain, Miller, from Providence for New York.

Schr Isis, Stevens, from Providence for New York.

Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, from Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Alida, Eaton, from Newport for New York.

Schr G Kenyon, Sawyer, from Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr R M Clark, Stockings, from Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Maud Malloch, Stewart, from New Haven for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Neponset, ——, from New York for Boston.

Schr Lamartine, Raney, from Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Grand Pre (Br), Gormley, from New York for Windsor, NS.

Schr More Light, ——, from New York for Calais.

Schr Connecticut, Stevens, from New York for Fall River.

Schr Maria L Hall, Lawrence, from Albany for Middletown, Ct.

Schr Essex, Nickerson, from Albany for Boston.

Schr Clarissa Allen, Hale, from Albany for Mystic.

Schr Davison, Smith, from Albany for Mystic.

Schr New Regulus, Hallock, from Rondout for Fall River.

Schr Cherokee, ——, from Rondout for Fall River.

Schr Mary A Predmore, Hart, from Rondout for Providence.

Schr May Day, Adams, from Poughkeepsie for Biddeford, Me.

Schr Frank Maria, ——, from Poughkeepsie for Portland, Ct.

Schr Mary Tice, Tice, from Newburg for Providence.

Schr Lyndon, Rasbach, from Newburg for Eastport.

Yacht Magic, Ogden, from New York for Newport.

BELOW.

Ship E W Stetson, Moore, from London May 7, with mdse, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. (by pilot boat Francis Perkins, No 18).

Ship